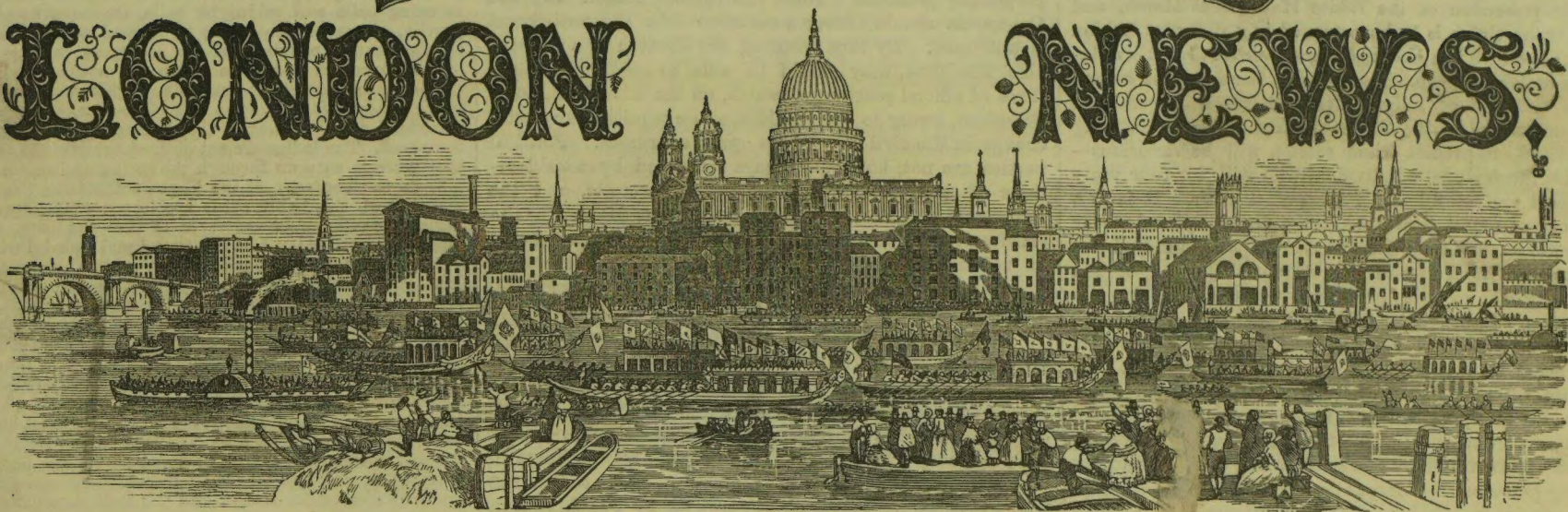


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1707.—VOL. LX.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1872.

WITH } SIXPENCE  
LARGE ENGRAVING } BY POST, 6½D.





## THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The political contest which disturbs the serenity of our American cousins every four years is now approaching its climax. In the autumn it will be virtually decided who is to take possession of the White House next March, and whether the Union is to be governed in a different fashion from that which has obtained since General Grant was installed at Washington. The probable issue may be known before the end of July. Even the most experienced party-managers in the States hardly venture, so long beforehand, to predict which section will be victorious—still less the fortunate individual who will, for four years after next spring, fill the Presidential chair. It is to a great extent a question of exhaustive ballotings and clever wire-pullings. Not one Englishman out of a hundred understands the mysteries of a Presidential election, or the *modus operandi* of the preliminary conventions for the nomination of candidates. They know, indeed, that the Republicans have had a long lease of power since Mr. Lincoln was first chosen, and they have a vague idea that the fate of the Treaty of Washington is, to no small extent, bound up with the conflict now proceeding.

Three parties will apparently enter the lists, but only one has declared itself. The smouldering disaffection that has long pervaded the Republican ranks broke out early in the present month, when the malcontents held a convention at Cincinnati. After several ballots—in the earliest of which Mr. Charles Francis Adams, for so long a period American Minister to our Court, was in the ascendant—the New York delegates threw their entire vote in favour of Mr. Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, and gave him the required majority. This result excited universal surprise. Mr. Greeley is regarded as a good journalist, but a bad politician; as eccentric, and lacking the essential qualities of a statesman; prone to Socialistic theories and experiments, a furious Protectionist, and no great friend of the British connection. His merit in the eyes of Emancipationists is that he has been a steady friend of the negro; in the eyes of the South, that he has manfully advocated the removal of their political disabilities. It might seem that Mr. Adams—a perfect gentleman, a ripe scholar, and an experienced statesman—was precisely the candidate with whom the Liberal Republicans could hope to win. But Englishmen are no judges in so complicated a political game. All they can clearly see is that the Liberal Republicans have stolen a march upon the Democratic party.

They have not only forestalled the Democrats by the early nomination of a candidate, but have to a great extent appropriated their "platform." Civil Service reform, economical expenditure, the prohibition of the re-election of any President, and universal amnesty—these are the prominent points advocated by the Democratic press. The demand of "self-government for the State," with a "return to the constitutional limit of power," put forward in the Cincinnati programme, coincides with the wishes of the Southern whites, who, without any hope of abolishing negro suffrage, covet the power to manipulate it. The Liberal Republicans, moreover, claim the votes of the North on the ground that President Grant "has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest;" "has used the public service of the Government as a machine of partisan and personal influence;" and that his Cabinet "have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war to use them for their own advantage." This indictment, it cannot be doubted, contains sufficient truth to influence independent electors who condemn administrative jobbery and corruption. The free-trade question is skilfully evaded by the Cincinnati Republicans, who remit it to the consideration of the people in the Congressional districts.

The respective "platforms" of the Republicans proper and the Democrats are not yet constructed. In the second week of June the former will hold a convention at Philadelphia. It is probable, though by no means certain, that President Grant will be re-nominated. But the Democrats, who meet at Baltimore on the 9th of July, will have the opportunity of playing the trump card in the Presidential game. It is roughly estimated that the Grant Republicans may safely reckon on 135 votes in the Electoral College which will choose the next President, and the Democrats on 125 votes; while 169 will be necessary to ensure success. To secure the required majority the Democrats must either accept Mr. Greeley as their candidate—to which some of their organs incline—or adopt as their standard-bearer a man acceptable to the seceding Republicans. There is little prospect that they will win with their own man; but their chances would be highly favourable if they could exercise the self-denial to carry to the poll a moderate outsider, such as Mr. Adams.

There are not a few temptations to take this course. The interests of the Southerners, who constitute the mass of the Democratic party, lie far more in reversing the recent policy of the Government than in electing one of their own leaders. Apart from all party and personal objects, the real question at issue in the coming campaign will be whether or not the serious political disabilities under which the white population of the Southern States has laboured since the war shall now be removed. Mr. Greeley and his supporters, and of course the Democrats, say "Yes;" and point to the suffrage as the best safeguard of the free negroes. The Republicans, on the other hand, contend that, by conceding the full

claims of the South, Emancipation would be placed in peril, and that the blacks, by means of the enactments of hostile State legislatures, might be once more reduced to a state of serfdom. However looked at, this is a very perplexing problem. There is a further reason why the Democrats should favour a coalition with the anti-Grant Republicans. By thus ensuring the election of a favourable President, they would be able to secure the lion's share of official patronage, which, on the advent of a new President, owing to the pernicious rule requiring an entire change in the civil service, is quite enormous. Political parties are not, however, always governed by considerations of what is best for their own interests, and the Democrats may be ready to forego present success for the satisfaction of running their own "ticket," and preserving an unbroken front. But they have to face the contingency that Mr. Greeley and his friends, thus repelled, may elect to return to the Republican camp.

For England the rejection of General Grant on his second nomination would not be a matter for profound regret. His attitude towards this country has, on the whole, been discreet and friendly, though himself and his advisers have gratuitously, and apparently for occult party objects, placed in peril the Treaty of Washington. So strong and unanimous have, however, been the recent manifestations of goodwill towards us by our American kinsmen, and of their earnest wish to bury past animosities, that we may dismiss any apprehension relative to the vote to be cast next October. The relations between the two countries are determined less by the action of party politicians than by the affinities of race and tongue, the community of material interests, and their mutual aspirations for freedom and progress.

## The Large Engraving.

## SUNDAY MORNING.

"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters—these see the works of the Lord, and His wonders in the deep." It has often been remarked that sailors, by the usual conditions of their life, in the constant presence of mighty signs of the Creator's power, with the manifest dependence of human schemes and efforts upon the consent of Providence in the operations of Nature, should be a class of men readily disposed to entertain thoughts of religion. The brave fellows of the Royal Navy, whose regular instruction and discipline must be favourable to the culture of just and right feelings and to correct habits of mind, are not left without due provision, by the rules of the service, for the social worship enjoyed by their fellow-Christians on land. Where there is a chaplain on board, at the prescribed hour on Sunday morning, there is a full congregation, the officers of all ranks, able seamen, marines, engineers, stokers, and apprentices, summoned on deck by the boatswain's whistle, instead of by the parish church bells, to attend the clergyman's ministrations. In the absence of a chaplain, it is the duty of the captain or commanding officer to read the prayers of the Church of England, which lose nothing of their beautiful solemnity from the lips of a layman who sincerely shares their devotional spirit. There can be no doubt of the beneficial influence, as well as the moral propriety, of this established custom, in the case of a large company of men placed together in one floating home during several months or years, and bound to each other, far more closely than neighbours dwelling in a village or town parish on shore, by the hourly intercourse between them, and mutual relations of command and obedience. Whatever may be the opinion of philosophers, and the endless dispute of theologians, upon the value of particular creeds or forms of ritual observance, it is quite certain that mankind are so constituted as to need the restraining and comforting support of religious sentiment. No society could long endure without the tacit recognition at least of this *binding* element in the concerns of human existence; it would be found impracticable either to govern the State or carry on a safe trade, to employ servants and hired workpeople, or to secure the performance of duty under any circumstance of trial. Would anybody choose, for example, to be a passenger on board a vessel manned by unmitigated atheists, and trust his life to their good behaviour, in calm or storm, in mid-ocean or along a barbarous coast, with plenty of rum and gunpowder on board, and in sight of tempting chances for pillage and wild debauch? The apostles of "Secularism" are invited to consider this problem, which is suggested by the interesting scene presented in our large Engraving—that of the Sunday Morning Service in one of her Majesty's ships.

## BUTTERFLIES.

The intermittent sunshine of the last few days might have tempted both lepidopterous insects and bright young ladies to come out and flutter through the air of this lively season in the fresh attire of its gayest fashions; but there has been a cold breeze stirring the atmosphere, with a few drifting rain-clouds in the sky, which must have checked the forwardness of those delicate creatures. The novelties of the Regent-street or Bond-street milliner's and dressmaker's creation will not be fully displayed till the month of June; and the entomologist by that time may look out for the second generation of the *Vanessa Io*, or Peacock Butterfly, escaping from the green chrysalis which has been hanging a fortnight or so from the leaf of a nettle-plant under some hedge, where its enemies could not see it. As this beautiful insect, which should be called *Argus* instead of *Io*, prefers to haunt the nettle, so does the Painted Lady, known by the white and brown spots on its black wings, frequent the teasle. The *Atalanta*, or Red Admiral, with its broad scarlet bands and the variegated pattern beneath its lower pair of wings, is one of the most attractive British species. Lady Adeliza in all her glory, with unlimited pin-money, is not arrayed like one of these. They are born in the autumn, when, as we learn from the Rev. J. G. Wood's book on "Insects at Home," they care more for the sports of the field or foreign travel, like some of the human race in August and September, than for the pursuit of a flirtation or a matrimonial project. "The two sexes," that is of the *Vanessa Atalanta*, "take no notice of each other till the following year, but occupy themselves in flitting about from flower to flower and sucking their sweet juices. During the winter they hibernate, and at the beginning of the following summer they seek their

mates and lay their eggs, from which the future brood is to proceed." This is very like the proceedings of a distinguished class in English society, who spend their autumn in the Continental or marine resorts of pleasure-seeking tourists, but retire to snug quarters in the winter, and prepare for the match-making opportunities of the London season, with its morning calls and midnight balls, its dinners and breakfast parties, where alliances may be formed to lay golden eggs, if the fashionable novelists of our day speak truth. But there is one respect, it seems, in which the mothers and daughters, the aunts and nieces, the maids and widows of high life, who make ready for the June marriage-market in town, have a decided advantage over the butterflies to whom they are compared. The ladies are not obliged to wear the same clothes they wore in autumn through the spring and summer. We are told, on the contrary, of the *Vanessa Atalanta*, that, "in consequence of this habit, those specimens which appear at the beginning of summer are never in fine condition as to their plumage, their wings being battered and faded during the previous year; those, however, which make their appearance in August are in full splendour." This system would never do for some of our womankind, or for the ingenious tradesmen in Paris and London, who cater for their taste with changes of apparel from month to month. Having quoted Mr. Wood's instructive book (recently published by Messrs. Longman and Co.), we shall borrow a significant passage likewise from Dr. P. Martin Duncan's "Transformations of Insects," a most interesting work upon this subject. "The most beautiful insects in the world," says he, "belong to the Lepidoptera, but the gift of superior beauty, in these as in the highest of all animals, is not frequently accompanied by remarkable intelligence and superior sense; and the most gaudy butterfly is a fool compared to a dingy-coloured bee. The butterflies have some curious instincts when in the caterpillar state, but they only live to increase and multiply their race and to embellish Nature. Their existence is usually very brief; it is the prettiest of honeymoons, and often love subdues and destroys every other passion. The gormandising caterpillar, in its turn, is never troubled by that ardent flame. In the butterfly it overcomes even the desire of sipping the nectar of the flowers, which rival in beauty the wings of that perfect representative of elegance and love. The early insect lives and eats; the perfect form loves and dies." With this serious entomological warning example, the young ladies who figure in our front-page Engraving may think of the Butterfly as it hovers in the air before them, and, considering their own ways, make up their minds to a nobler destiny for themselves in the course of human life.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 23.

The theatre of the Palace of Versailles presented a more animated aspect last Tuesday afternoon than it has done ever since the National Assembly, shrinking before the alternative of installing itself in turbulent Paris, made it its formal place of meeting. It was the day reserved for M. Rouher's interpellation apropos of the war contracts of the Empire, and, a much larger number of tickets having been issued than there were places to fill, the confusion was extreme. The expectation of hearing the most capable partisan of the Empire defend the fallen régime had naturally attracted a distinguished crowd. Madame Thiers, together with the daughter of the President of the United States and other ladies, occupied the tribune of the President of the Republic; while that set aside for ex-deputies was filled with M. Rouher's former colleagues in the Corps Législatif. The Prussian, Austrian, and Danish Ministers were seated in the tribune reserved for the Corps Diplomatique; while the visitors' galleries were packed with members of the aristocracy, among whom were remarked the Count and Countess de Paris.

The greatest silence prevailed when M. Rouher mounted the tribune, about half-past two o'clock. The ex-Minister of State soon dispelled the expectations of those who awaited a great political storm by declaring that, like the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, he had resolved to leave the political question on one side, and to confine himself as closely as possible to the war contracts, pure and simple. He reproached M. d'Audiffret with having only arrived at general conclusions, and announced his intention of making the question as precise as possible, and of determining the responsibilities of everyone. M. d'Audiffret had made the anonymous bureaux responsible for all abuses; but, in M. Rouher's opinion, the Minister was the responsible party. The Minister who concluded the war contracts of the Empire was the Count de Palikao, who signed no less than twenty-two, from Aug. 24 to Sept. 4, for a sum of £6,680,000, and the Count loudly proclaimed himself to be responsible for them—or at least for those executed previous to the Revolution. Upon coming to power, the Government of National Defence ratified the contracts of the Empire and carried them into effect, besides concluding fresh ones to the amount of nearly two millions sterling. As for the contracts made by M. de Palikao, M. Rouher maintained that they were concluded in a moment of general agitation and of great national emotion, when the question was to obtain arms at any price. The Committee were of opinion that the Government should have waited for cheaper offers, at an epoch when Prussia was complaining to the British Government for tolerating the sale of arms to France, and when she was herself buying up all the arms that could be obtained. A proof that the contracts of the Empire were just was that they were carried out by the Government of National Defence. After Sept. 4 the responsible person was the Minister of War or his delegate, Colonel Tournas, who then represented the bureaux, had formally declared that they were obliged to carry out the contracts made by the Minister. Such was the rôle of the bureaux! M. Rouher then appealed to M. Gambetta, saying that he was convinced he would not endeavour to escape his responsibility, and make anonymous bureaux responsible for the contracts he had entered into.

After referring to the Challet contracts, the larger half of which were concluded by the Government of National Defence, and to the Lavièvre contract for cartridges, the responsibility of which he likewise threw upon that Government, M. Rouher asked for a few minutes' adjournment, in consequence of his excessive fatigue. On the reassembling of the Chamber he passed in review the chassépot and Cahen Lyon contracts. With regard to M. d'Audiffret's assertion respecting the disappearance of 8000 cannons and nearly a million muskets from the Arsenal, M. Rouher could only quote the official reports, and maintain that they were really in the arsenals. He remarked, moreover, that upwards of a year had passed by and no one had mentioned this enormous deficit during the interval; and concluded that it was morally impossible that the weapons had disappeared. He called upon the Minister of War to contradict him if he could when he affirmed that the 1,400,000 muskets and 22,000 cannon bought with the funds voted by the Chamber since 1860 were in the arsenals on July 1, 1870.



In concluding his address M. Rouher applauded M. d'Audiffret Pasquier's sentiments concerning the army and obligatory service, and wound up by attacking M. Gambetta for having demanded the dissolution of the Assembly, which, in his opinion, would be equivalent to the dissolution of France.

Throughout the course of M. Rouher's long oration the Left constantly interrupted him, while the Right gave vent to somewhat timid applause whenever M. Gambetta was attacked.

In Wednesday's sitting the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier replied to M. Rouher's speech. He contested in detail M. Rouher's apology for the Imperial military administration. The Duke's tone throughout was very severe towards M. Rouher, and strongly denunciatory of the Empire and the Emperor. Adopting the language of Augustus to Varus, M. d'Audiffret Pasquier called on the Empire to restore to France her legions, her glory, and her provinces. This apostrophe caused vehement applause. M. Rouher maintained the accuracy of the statements made by him. He attacked the contracts made by M. Gambetta at Tours and Bordeaux. M. Gambetta defended the contracts attacked by M. Rouher, whom he several times alluded to in contemptuous terms. He demanded a full inquiry, and confidently awaited the result of the Committee's investigation. M. Gambetta strongly attacked the Empire.

Last Sunday was the fête of Nanterre, and, according to the custom, the *rosière* of the year was crowned with great pomp in the village church. The young girl who was awarded this distinction, on account of her modesty and good conduct, is Mlle. Armandine Mancienne, a young dressmaker, nineteen years of age, the daughter of a drunken father, who supported her mother by her needle.

The salon of the present year, which has now been opened nearly a fortnight, has no picture of exceeding merit to boast of; besides which, the general run of works exhibited is unquestionably below the average. Incidents of the late war are less numerous than might have been anticipated, possibly because even French audacity hesitated to transform into dubious victories any of the long series of defeats on the Saar, the Rhine, the Meuse, the Seine, and the Loire. Putting aside the two works of MM. Detaille and Umann, withdrawn from exhibition at M. Thiers's request, the one depicting a convoy of Prussian plunder from the environs of Paris, on its way through the snow to Berlin, and the other the pillage of an Alsatian village—its happy, ironical title of "Avec Dieu pour le Roi et la Patrie" being an adoption of the motto to be found on the belt of every Prussian soldier. The most noticeable pictures relating to the recent struggle are, perhaps, the pair by M. Protais, entitled respectively "The Separation" and "Prussians before Metz," of which the one, a purely theatrical rendering of an incident of the capitulation of Metz, represents a group of French officers clasping each others' hands and grinding their teeth with rage as they gaze from the summit of a grassy knoll with bloodshot eyes—presumed to be from weeping at the men recently under their command defiling past, prisoners of war and guarded by Uhlans, through the valley below. The companion picture is as natural in treatment as the other is artificial. Here we have a mass of French soldiers, exhibiting no lack of individuality, but all looking equally weary and dispirited, crouching and lying full length, in the damp autumnal evening, on the muddy ground; while on the right are the German sentinels grouped round their bivouac fires.

A picture that has been extravagantly commended is M. Bellecour's "Coup de Canon." On the platform of a fort during the siege of Paris a cannon has just been discharged against some invisible enemy hidden behind the distant trees, while an officer of artillery, peering through his spy-glass, is endeavouring to ascertain what effect the shot has produced. In the mobiles and sailors grouped around there is plenty of character; their attitudes, moreover, are natural; the drawing, too, is perfect; and the picture, generally, exhibits very careful treatment. Still it has no kind of pretension to be regarded as a high-class work of art. M. Dupray's "Grand Garde" is a more dramatic performance. The scene is an abandoned village street swept by grape-shot, in the midst of which a soldier, the bearer of some order, dashes forward on his perilous mission, taking the place of one who has already fallen, struck by a projectile, and anxiously watched by his comrades, who are lying in ambush under the command of an officer. M. Armand Dumaesque gives us a purely theatrical composition in his "Defence of St. Quentin," the prominent figure in which is the préfet of the Aisne, who, with drawn sword and revolver at full cock, has struck an attitude, apparently with the view of encouraging the National Guards of whom he appears to be commander. Around him are grouped some Franc-tireurs and Garibaldians in opera costumes and more or less melodramatic postures, while in advance of them a barricade is being thrown up by the townspeople under the direction of the district surveyor of roads and bridges.

In his picture of the "Mobilisé" M. Perrault has produced a really pathetic work—a young fellow with a bullet through his brain lies stretched in his last sleep on the battle-field, several inches deep in snow, while his young wife weeps broken-hearted over him, regardless of her baby, who, cowering with conventional infantine delight, is struggling to escape from its mother's arms. In the background, seen against the leaden-grey sky, are the burning ruins of some fortified town. M. Brown has sought to recall a reminiscence of Reichshofen in his picture of the dying trumpeter, vigorously painted in many respects, but altogether far too gory-looking a production. The trumpeter, having sounded the charge, is struck by a bullet in the breast and falls backwards on his horse, which is literally torn open by projectiles—great gory gashes being visible beneath his ear, in his neck, his shoulder, and his knee.

M. Anker has a touching picture representing some wounded soldiers of Bourbaki's army lying in a stable, tenderly cared for by Swiss peasants; and another artist, whose name we forget, has a leave-taking scene with a couple of pretty Swiss maidens waving their adieux to some French soldiers who are being rowed across the Rhine, on the conclusion of peace. It is Alsace, however, which has furnished our painters with the greatest number of subjects. There is M. Gustave Doré's "Alsace"—a rather ill-tempered young woman, in black, grasping a tricolour banner, whose lace sleeves and stomacher look uncommonly like chain-mail; together with the "Alsace" of M. Charles Marchal and that of M. de H. Browne, in addition to numerous figures of Alsaciennes, among which may be noted the "Lecture du Journal," by M. Pabst, a sentimental-looking Alsatian maiden, turning aside from her spinning-wheel to contemplate the pages of M. Gambetta's journal, the *République Française*.

#### SPAIN.

The latest advices from Biscay announce the pacification of that province, and the flight of the Carlist junta. This junta was the governing body of the insurrection, and the dispersion of it deprives the movement of all organisation. In other provinces the insurgents are said to be laying down their arms or dispersing.

#### ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday week, Signor Sella announced that Signor Correnti had resigned the Ministry of Public Instruction. Signor Lanza went to Naples to confer with the King. It was explained by the President, on Saturday, that the resignation of Signor Correnti was due to the rejection of the bill relative to school-masters, the first article of which suppressed religious teaching in schools. Signor Lanza declared that the resignation would not in any way alter the policy of the Government.

#### HOLLAND.

The King has requested the Ministers to remain in office, but they insist on resigning. They have, however, consented to close the current public business by July 1.

#### GERMANY.

The Lower House of the German Parliament, on Thursday week, after six hours' debate upon certain petitions against the Jesuits, passed a resolution, framed as a compromise, which urges the Imperial Government to bring in a bill for the better control of religious orders and societies. The new law is to punish any action, especially on the part of the Society of Jesus, which may be dangerous to the State.

Minister von Falk is increasing his demands upon the excommunicating Bishop of Ermeland. In his answer to the prelate's last demurrer, he requires, in addition to a removal of the ban, an explicit declaration of entire obedience to the State. Persistence in refusal will, it is plainly hinted, lead to more than personal consequences.

#### SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Swedish Parliament was closed, on Thursday week, by the Minister of Justice. In the Royal Message the King expressed his regret at being prevented by the state of his health from personally attending the ceremony. The Message enumerated several questions upon which a mutual understanding has been arrived at, and recommended respect for traditional views on such questions as have not yet been finally disposed of.

The Norwegian Storting was dissolved, last Saturday, by Royal command. In Thursday's sitting it voted the annual Army Budget, but appended a fresh vote of want of confidence in the Government. It has voted the construction of a railway between Christiania and Throndhjem, and sanctioned another from the latter town across the whole breadth of the peninsula. The Storting has resolved to effect, chiefly at the expense of the State, the partial restoration of the ancient and celebrated Cathedral of Throndhjem, the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in Scandinavia.

#### TURKEY.

Turkey is advancing in the path of progress. The report of the Grand Vizier to the Sultan on the situation of the empire says that measures have been taken to reform the administration of justice, extend education, improve agriculture, provide railways, increase the army and navy, and fortify the frontiers. An ominous silence, however, is maintained as to any improvement in the financial position of the empire. To this silence the Sultan adverted in his reply, wherein he qualified his expression of satisfaction with the remark that the results do not come up to the necessities of the country, and that the present age requires more rapid action.

#### AMERICA.

The Foreign Committee of the Senate has reported upon the Supplemental Article of the Treaty of Washington. A telegram states that it has been adopted unanimously, a few verbal amendments having been introduced. A long debate in the Senate is anticipated, Mr. Sumner leading the opposition.

The *Tribune* is bitter in its comments. It hopes that domestic politics will not enter the debate of the Senate on the Supplemental Article. It says that the firm and imperious attitude of Earl Granville, the nervous, excited despatches of General Schenck, and the clamour of frightened merchants, have induced the President to believe that the surrender of the claims will be less disastrous to his approaching canvass than the loss of the treaty, and so the surrender has been ordered. The *Herald* warns the Administration that a settlement patched up against the known sentiments of the people of the United States, in which everything is yielded, the country humiliated in the eyes of the world, and stamped with national dishonour, would not only fail to be regarded as a settlement for the injuries received, but would intensify the heartburnings, and leave behind seeds of aggravated jealousy and discontent, which would be certain to bring forth evil fruits. The *World* strongly condemns the Government for the course it has pursued.

In Monday's sitting of the House of Representatives Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules, in order to pass the following resolution:—"Whereas Sir Stafford Northcote, in a recent speech to the Exeter Chamber of Commerce, stated that the British Commissioners understood a promise to have been given that claims for indirect damages should not be presented before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration; but that it was necessary that the Senate should not be placed in a position in which it would have to confess that it had done wrong; which statement deeply concerns the good faith and integrity of the American Commissioners; therefore it is resolved that the President shall be required to inform the House if such a promise has been made; if so, by whom, and under what authority; and if the Senate is controlled or influenced by such a proceeding." Mr. Cox said the honour of the country was involved in the resolution, adding, "Let us know the worst, and ascertain who is responsible." The House refused to suspend the rules, but referred the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A Washington telegram states that the Committee will report in favour of the resolution.

The Senate has passed the Amnesty Bill sent up from the House of Representatives, and a supplementary civil rights bill, not applying to juries and schools. It is being debated in the Senate, amid strong Democratic opposition, and so far without positive result, whether there should be a renewal of the President's power to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. The report of the Senate Committee, which was appointed at the demand of Senators Sumner and Schurz, to investigate the sales of arms by the United States Government to France during the war, has been published at Washington. A majority of the Committee, comprising all the Republican members, agreed to a report whose first paragraph enunciates the opinion that the War Department "had a perfect right, by the law of nations, to sell arms and ordnance stores to any purchaser, even though that purchaser be known to be one of two belligerents with both of which the United States was at peace."

The House of Representatives has passed the amended Tariff and Tax Bill, and has concurred in the resolution of the Senate to adjourn the Session on May 29. The House has also passed a bill continuing the President's authority to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and a bill granting an annual subsidy of 1,000,000 dols., for ten years, to the Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company.

The contest between General Grant and Mr. Horace Greeley for the Presidency is becoming severe. The Republican State Convention of New York and the Michigan and Nebraska Regular Republican State Conventions have resolved to support General Grant. Mr. Greeley has accepted the Cincinnati platform, and based his candidature for the Presidency on a wish to become a peacemaker between North and South. He hopes to be taken up by the people as a whole, and not by any party. The time has, he declares, arrived when the North and South are eager to clasp hands across the bloody gulf which has too long divided them.

#### CANADA.

After a six days' debate in the House of Commons, and after several amendments had been defeated, the bill giving effect to the Canadian clauses of the Treaty of Washington has passed the second reading by a majority of 66 in a House of 176 members. The papers publish in full the speech of Sir John A. McDonald, in which he defended the Treaty of Washington as, on the whole, favourable to Canada. Due vigilance had not been exercised by the American Government to break up Fenian organisations, and therefore it was a fit thing for Canada to press her claim for damages through England, and she had done so. England, he said, had sacrificed herself for the sake of Canada. She had made herself responsible for millions of dollars, and given an apology for what she had done. She had adopted this course for the sake of Canada, since she herself was impregnable, while America was vulnerable at a thousand points.

The House has also passed a resolution abolishing the tea and coffee duties.

#### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

There is news by the Cape mail to April 19. The Colonial Parliament was opened on the 18th by Sir H. Barkly. The Governor urged the colonists to adopt responsible government. His Excellency was at once to introduce the Responsible Government Bill. President Brand, in a despatch to Sir H. Barkly, suggests that the Dutch Ambassador in London should nominate an umpire to decide on the ownership of the diamond-fields, provided arbitrators appointed by the English and Free State Governments should not agree. A bill proposed by the Governor recommends the annexation of the diamond-fields to the colony, giving the inhabitants two representatives in the Legislative Council and six in the House of Assembly.

#### INDIA.

Lord Northbrook arrived at Bombay on the 26th ult., and met with a very enthusiastic reception. The Flying Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, had anchored in the harbour four days before, and from the rigging of all the vessels there came lusty cheers, followed by the roar of large guns, as his Lordship stepped into the boat that conveyed him on shore.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs that a recent address by Lord Northbrook to the Associated Trades of Calcutta has created an agreeable and almost unexpected feeling throughout India. He said that in finance his aim would be to make a reasonable amount of income balance the expenditure, and he would not lightly make changes affecting the habits of the people. The good effect of these few words has been surprising.

Jungle fever is very prevalent in Calcutta and the neighbourhood. Almost every household has been attacked, and the suffering is severe, but it is rarely fatal.

#### JAPAN.

That the spirit of toleration is making progress in Japan is proved by an Imperial decree having been issued abolishing all edicts against Christianity.

Another disastrous fire has occurred at Jeddo, raging over four square miles of ground, and 30,000 persons have been rendered homeless.

The Teheran official paper confirms the news that the Shah intends to make a European tour in the autumn. His Majesty will start in August for St. Petersburg, London, Paris, and Berlin, and will return by Vienna, Pesth, and Constantinople.

Sir Charles Robert Mitchell Jackson, formerly Advocate-General of Bengal and Judge of the High Court of Judicature, has been appointed auditor of the India Office, which post has remained vacant since the death of Major-General Jameson.

Montevideo has been visited with a disease resembling yellow fever. Prompt measures were taken by the authorities. A military cordon was established around the affected districts, and the inhabitants removed in two Government steamers to Flores Island, in order that they might perform quarantine.

In a supplement to the *London Gazette* of yesterday week was published a lengthy correspondence in regard to the Washington treaty, commencing on Feb. 3, and bringing the affair down to the 13th inst. It comprehends the arguments of the British and American Governments respectively against and in support of the claims.

A letter from Teheran, of March 29, reports a severe encounter in Khorassan between a body of Turcomans and the Persian troops. The Turcomans having plundered a number of wandering tribes, the troops were sent in pursuit of them, and in the result, although numerically superior to their opponents, the Turcomans were thoroughly beaten, with a loss of 600 men and all their booty.

The approaching marriage of the Emperor of China is officially announced. In the *Pekin Gazette* of March 11 the Empresses Dowager publish three decrees, the first naming the Empress elect, the second appointing three other ladies to be members of the harem, and the third ordering the Astronomical Board to select a lucky day in October for the celebration of the marriage. The name of the future Empress is Aluté. She is Mongol by descent, her father, Chung-Chi, a junior officer of the Hanlin College, being son of Saishanga, a Mongol mandarin who held high office at the beginning of the last reign.

#### THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

The campaign of last winter, ordered by the British Government of India to chastise the marauding Looshai tribes, on the Burmese frontier of Eastern Bengal, has been frequently mentioned, and several illustrations of its progress have appeared in this Journal. It will be recollected that the small force of British and native soldiery employed there was divided into two separate columns—the left column, under General Bouchier, advancing from Cachar; the right column, under General Brownlow, from the seaport of Chittagong. The difficult nature of the country, more particularly along the march of General Bouchier, caused great delays; but the enemy was seldom to be met with, and then preferred fighting in ambush. The Looshais never made a serious stand against our troops. General Brownlow, pushing on through the Dewagiri Pass, made his way into the Sylho country, destroying the villages of the hostile tribes around Vanoonah and



Savonga, the people having already fled. The same course was adopted by General Bouchier on the banks of the Tipai and the Toi Boom, where he occupied the village of Kolel before continuing his advance to attack Lalbourah, the chief of the Looshai confederates, when they disregarded the summons to surrender. The result, however, was that, having given as much trouble as they could, the Looshais at length made their submission and gave pledges and hostages for their good behaviour in future. General Brownlow's division was fortunately enabled to recover the little girl Mary Winchester, who had been stolen by the Looshais from Mr. Sellar's tea plantation, in Cachar, within the British frontier. This child, now an orphan, was born at Elgin, in Scotland, but lost her mother in early infancy. She was taken to India by her father, James Winchester, the son of a grocer at Elgin. He became a plantation overseer at Beckrampore. About fifteen months ago James Winchester and his daughter Mary visited a countryman, George Sellar, on the estate of Alexandriapore. During this visit the parties were attacked by the Hill tribes, and in the chase that ensued Sellar escaped, but Winchester, while running with his daughter on his back, was shot. The little girl was captured by the murderers of her father, and carried away, to the wild Looshai country. She was latterly consigned by her original captors to one of the Southern Howlong chiefs, Rutton Poola, who was on friendly terms with the English. This man gave her up, on Jan. 30, to a party of the 4th Goorkhas, who brought her safely to Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler, V.C., at Dewagiri; and by him she was sent to the Commissioner's house at Chittagong. On hearing of her release, her grandparents, in Elgin, through Mr. Duncan, of Calcutta, applied to the Government for her, and their request was at once granted. Mr. Duncan gave her in charge to a Mrs. Pritchard, at Calcutta, to fit out for the journey home. She left Calcutta on March 4, on board the City of Cambridge, Captain Smith, and arrived in London at the end of April. Here she was met by an



MARY WINCHESTER, THE CAPTIVE OF THE LOOSHAI.

uncle, who accompanied her to Elgin. Mary Winchester is but seven years old, a pretty child, intelligent, affectionate, and of pleasing manners. When first brought into camp she was very dirty and had evidently not been washed for several months, if at all during her stay with the natives. She was naked, and her hair was cropped close, like a boy's. She was very much frightened at first, but soon began to recover confidence, and by the time she reached Chittagong she had become almost civilised again. She spoke English very well. Having been a year in the hands of the Looshais, she must have experienced much that she is not likely to forget. But she declines to answer any questions connected with her captivity. When reference is made to the Looshais she instantly becomes sad. She replies that she does not want to see or hear of them. So far, however, as can be gathered, it would appear that she was a favourite with the Looshais. They would not give her up as long as they were able to repel the attacks of the expedition. But if they had not taken a pride in the life of the interesting little captive they would in all probability have destroyed her. When they were obliged to send her away they cut her hair, which was long and beautifully curled, and kept it as a memorial of a much-valued prize. They provided her with fresh garments, consisting of two striped Indian cotton skirts, a jacket of the same material, a thin tartan plaid tied like a sash, and a pair of sandals. Her face, which is naturally fair, was tanned by exposure to the sun.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. A. Anderson, of Elgin.

The landscape view, called "Lalbourah's Gate," shows the pass into the village of Lalbourah's tribe, against whom the troops made their final march, about the end of February. Lalbourah himself had absconded; but the head men of the village surrendered unconditionally; the village was burnt, and the troops then marched homewards. The foreground of this view is a grassy plain, with an elevation of 4800 ft.; the hills on each side are 6800 ft. high, covered with oak and pine trees; at their base is a deep ravine.



LALBOURAH'S GATE, IN THE LOOSHAI COUNTRY.





VESUVIUS, FROM THE FORUM, POMPEII.  
SEE PAGE 538.



BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at 50, Avenue Wagram, Paris, Mrs. Edward Walter Farrell, of a daughter.  
On the 18th inst., at Croft House, Stanstead, Bishop Stortford, the wife of John Carter, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.  
On the 22nd inst., at Lingdale Bickley Park, the wife of Edward Humphrys, of a son.  
On the 21st inst., at 16, Hyde Park-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of Fredk. G. Dalgety, Esq., of a son.  
At Cocoonada, Madras Presidency, India, the wife of William B. Peters Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Wentworth, near Sheffield, the Hon. Hugh Augustus Boscawen, son of Viscount Falmouth, to Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam.  
On the 8th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. T. Nolan, D.D., Vicar of St. Peter's, Regent-square, assisted by the Rev. E. Capel Cure, M.A., Rector of Bloomsbury, and by the Rev. J. J. Coxhead, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Fitzroy square, Henry Atkinson Tuzo, Esq., M.D., late of Canada, to Letitia, eldest daughter of John Coxhead, Esq., of Russell-square.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at Florence, the Earl of Carysfort.  
On the 20th inst., at 104, Gower-street, Mary Ann, wife of A. G. Da Costa, Esq., aged 63.  
On the 6th inst., at Whalton, Northumberland, John Jopling Weatherley, only son of the late Robert Weatherley, Esq., of Howdon Pans, Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 48 years.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 1.

SUNDAY, MAY 26.	WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.
Trinity Sunday. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of London's Ordination; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., uncertain—probably the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple. St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. J. B. Pearson, M.A. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. H. Maclear, M.A. Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader of the Temple.	Restoration of King Charles II. Moon's last quarter, 2.12 p.m. The Derby Day at Epsom. London Library, anniversary, 3 p.m. Society for the Sale of Ladies' Work, annual bazaar begins. North London Consumption Hospital, anniversary, 3 p.m. Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric). Ragged School Church and Chapel Union, 7 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair). Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. C. M. Ingleby on Conjecture in Criticism). Royal Albert Hall, grand concert, 8.
MONDAY, MAY 27.	THURSDAY, MAY 30.
The King of Hanover and the Duke of Cumberland born, 1819. Royal Botanic Society: Exhibition of American Plants begins. West Kent Archery Prize-Meeting at Widdmore. Royal Geographical Society, anniversary, 1 p.m. (Sir Henry Rawlinson, president, in the chair). Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m. London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany). Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric). Royal Caledonian Asylum, annual dinner, 6.30 p.m. (Prince Arthur in the chair). Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. B. Wyatt on the Works at the Liverpool Exchange). Photographic Society, 8 p.m. Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain P. H. Colomb on the Lighting of her Majesty's Ships). Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Prof. Barff on Silicates, Glass, &c.). Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., on the Duties of Officers of Health).	Corpus Christi. Curates' Augmentation Fund, special meeting, 3 p.m. Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat and Light). Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics). Field-Lane Institution, anniversary, 6 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair). London Institution, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Walter N. Hartley, Experimental Evidence against the Spontaneous Generation of Living Things). Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (the Faraday Lecture, by Professor Cannizzaro, at the Royal Institution). Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. George Browning on the Poetry of Germany). Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, MAY 28.	FRIDAY, MAY 31.
Epsom Summer Meeting. Bishop of London's Fund: anniversary service at Westminster Abbey, 10 (the Bishop of Derby). Royal Medical Benevolent College, election, noon. Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Tylor on the Development of Belief and Custom amongst the Lower Races). Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric). Civil Engineers' Institution (Conversation at South Kensington, 9). Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Royal Albert Hall, People's Concert, 8.	The Oaks at Epsom. London Aged Christian Society, anniversary, noon (the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair). Royal Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m. Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics). Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Poynter on Old and New Art, 9).
SATURDAY, JUNE 1.	
The Queen's Birthday to be kept. Annual Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall opens. Institute of Actuaries, anniversary, 3. Royal Thames Yacht Club, first cutter-match. Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Roscoe on the Chemical Action of Light). Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m. Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Rev. E. M. Cowie on Geometry). Royal School of Mines, Swiney Lecture, 8 (Dr. Cobbold on Geology).	

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 7	4 32	4 58	5 23	5 51	6 22	6 51
7 22	7 58	8 35	9 14	9 47	10 20	10 55

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	General.	Rain in 24 hours.	Inches.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	Force.					
May 25	29.460	45.1	40.1	84	9	44.1	53.9	NW.	WSW.	W.	206	1.07	1.07	1.07
26	29.797	47.4	42.4	84	9	43.4	56.2	NNW.	NW.	N.	227	2.25	2.25	2.25
27	30.051	35.9	34.8	83	8	34.8	46.9	NNW.	NW.	N.	304	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	29.672	46.9	46.3	98	10	41.8	50.7	E.	NE.	E.	349	1.03	1.03	1.03
29	29.627	49.3	43.2	81	9	46.6	56.2	E.	ESE.	E.	276	0.10	0.10	0.10
30	29.803	50.7	42.4	75	6	44.9	59.4	N.	NNW.	NNE.	172	0.10	0.10	0.10
31	29.732	53.3	45.3	76	7	41.6	62.7	SSW.	NNW.	W.	166	1.56	1.56	1.56
1	29.619	49.8	46.2	91	10	48.7	50.7	NNE.	NE.	E.	351	0.60	0.60	0.60
2	29.584	41.5	38.5	90	10	39.7	45.5	NNE.	N.	E.	219	0.66	0.66	0.66
3	29.804	47.1	37.6	72	6	32.3	59.6	NNW.	SW.	W.	105	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	29.809	49.1	37.2	66	6	40.1	59.9	SSW.	WSW.	W.	254	1.13	1.13	1.13

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

MAY 8 TO MAY 14.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.402	29.743	30.113	30.112	29.933	29.706	29.913				
Temperature of Air	45.4	49.8	50.2	45.2	47.9	43.9	50.4				
Temperature of Evaporation	44.1	46.3	44.7	39.6	43.8	47.6	46.5				
Direction of Wind	NW.	NW.	N.	NNW.	ESE.	NNE.	E.				
MAY 15 TO MAY 21.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.781	29.637	29.556	29.764	29.621	29.621					
Temperature of Air	52.3	50.0	42.2	46.9	52.5	53.2					
Temperature of Evaporation	48.5	50.2	48.3	40.9	41.0	45.5					
Direction of Wind	N.	SSW.	N.	NNW.	W.	SSW.					

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY LANE.

PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.  
Mdlle. Titiens—L'Opera Trebelli-Bettini—Signor Agnesi—Signor Foli.  
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY) MAY 25. Rosina's Opera, SEMIRAMIDE—Assur, Signor Agnesi; Idreno, Signor Rinaldini; L'Ombra di Nino, Signor Casaboni; Oreo, Signor Foli; Arace, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; and Semiramide, Mdlle. Titiens. Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.  
NEXT WEEK.  
First appearance this season of Mdlle. Christine Nilsson—First appearance this season of M. Capoul.  
On Tuesday Next, May 28, Verdi's Opera, "La Traviata"—Alfredo, M. Capoul (his first appearance this season); Germont, Signor Mendioroz; Gastone, Sig. Rinaldini; Il Barone Duphol, Sig. Sivigliani; Marchese d'Obigny, Signor Casaboni; Medico, Signor Zoholi; Flora Bervoiz, Mdlle. Rita; Amina, Mdlle. Bauermeister; and Violetta, Mdlle. Christine Nilsson (her first appearance this season).  
Seventh appearance of Signor Italo Campanini—Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini—Signor Rota.  
Subscription Night, being the "Fourth" of the "Seven Subscription Thursdays" announced in the prospectus.  
Thursday Next, May 30, "Lucrezia Borgia." Mdlle. Titiens; Maffio Orsini, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Il Duca Alfonso, Signor Rota; Gennaro, Signor Italo Campanini (his seventh appearance).  
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.  
Second appearance of Mdlle. Christine Nilsson. Second appearance of M. Capoul.  
FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 31.—LA TRAVIATA. Violetta Valery, Mdlle. Christine Nilsson. Mdlle. Marie Marimon—M. Capoul.—First Night of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia."  
Saturday, June 1. Rosina's Opera, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Il Conte Almaviva, M. Capoul; Rosina, Mdlle. Marie Marimon.  
The Opera will commence at Half-past Eight.  
Stalls, 1s.; Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Gallery, 2s.  
Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be obtained at the Box Office of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, open daily from Ten till Five. Also, at the Music-sellers' and Librarians'.  
THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY NEXT, MAY 27, and during the Week, at Seven, THE BALANCE OF COMFORT; PYGMALION AND GALATEA (149th time); and a Fairy Extravaganza, PRINCESS SPRINGTIME; or, the Envoy who Stole the King's Daughter, by H. J. Byron.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week, at Eight p.m., an adaptation of Victorian Sardou's Comedy-Drama, "Nos Intimes," by George March, Esq., under the title of OUR FRIENDS—Mdlle. Beatrice, supported by Messrs. H. Sinclair, E. N. Wrennan, E. Harvey, and W. H. Vernon; Mesdames K. French, A. Barnett, T. Chapman, and F. Norman. Box-Office open daily, Ten to Five p.m. Doors open at Seven. Farce, 7.30, entitled AN OBJECT OF INTEREST. Places at all the Libraries.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Engagement of Miss BATEMAN, for a limited period. Until further notice she will appear Every Evening, at Eight, in her great original character, LEAH, in the famous romantic play of that name, in which Messrs. Ryder, Warner, Addison, &c.; Miss Virginia Francis, and Miss Bateman will appear. New and beautiful Scenery, &c. Preceded by BAMBOOZZLING, at Seven. Concluding with MY TURN NEXT—Mr. George Belmore.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1872.

ADMISSION DAILY, ONE SHILLING, except on Wednesdays (2s. 6d.) and on certain reserved days.  
OPEN DAILY FROM TEN TO SIX.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—THE SECOND GRAND OPERA

CONCERT will take place THIS DAY (SATURDAY), MAY 25 (to commence at Three o'clock), supported by the Artists of Her Majesty's Opera—Mdlle. Marie Marimon, Mdlle. Marie Kose, Mdlle. Victoria Bunsdon, and Mdlle. Clara Louise Kellogg; M. Capoul (his first appearance at a concert this season); Signor Fanciulli, Signor Casaboni, Signor Borella, Signor Rota, and Signor Italo Campanini. Full Orchestra and Chorus of Her Majesty's Opera. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.  
Notice.—Gallery, One Shilling.  
Special Notice.—Tickets for the Opera Concert will be also available for the Royal Horticultural Gardens and for the International Exhibition after the concert is over.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.—Unquestionable success of the new programme, which will be repeated every night until further notice, and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday night at this hall in one of the most important instances, Mr. G. W. Moore, after an absence of two months in the United States, bringing with him a rare budget of American whimsicalities. Mr. Hugh Dougherty, the great American humorist and comedian, who made his debut in England last Monday, has more than fulfilled the brilliant reputation which had preceded him from the United States. His great stump oration will be one of the great successes of the London season. The new songs introduced last Monday may be safely pronounced the most beautiful that it has been Messrs. Moore and Burgess's good fortune to produce for several years past.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS, now and henceforth, will be designated the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.  
In order to put a stop to the miserable impostures so long carried on in the towns and cities of the United Kingdom by the hosts of impostors who have gone about the country trading upon the name and reputation of Messrs. Moore and Burgess's company, the title of Christy Minstrels has now ceased to exist, in a legitimate sense, for evermore. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Two for Day Performances; at Half-past Seven for Evening.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.—The MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, so many years past known as the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, all the year round EVERY NIGHT at Eight, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight. Seventh year at this hall in one of the most important instances, Mr. G. W. Moore, after an absence of two months in the United States, bringing with him a rare budget of American whimsicalities. The legitimate designation borne by this company for so many years past (viz., that of the Original Christy Minstrels), Messrs. Moore and Burgess have found it imperative to alter, in order to put a stop to the miserable impostures so long carried on by hosts of spurious troupes that have gone about the country trading upon the name and reputation of their company. Henceforth the public will be effectually protected, knowing, as they will do, that the hackneyed title of "Christy Minstrels" is now extinct for evermore, and that the company so long located at St. James's Hall is now designated "The Moore and Burgess Minstrels."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.—Re-appearance of the imitatable Comedian, Mr. G. W. MOORE, after an absence of two months in the United States, from whence he has just returned, thoroughly recuperated in health and spirits, with a Budget of American Whims and Fancies, rich and rare. Mr. Moore will appear Every Night, at Eight. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

SHOW OPENS SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, at Ten o'clock (day after the Oaks). Hunters, Thoroughbred Stallions, and all Classes of Riding Horses Judged that day. On Monday, June 3, Harness Classes Judged and Prize Horses Paraded. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Daily Parade of all Prize Horses, and Leaping Competition. Admission, Saturday, 2s. 6d.; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 1s.

HORSE SHOW—AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

RESERVED SEATS may be secured from a Numbered Plan at the Office, Bedford-street, Islington—SATURDAY, JUNE 1, including Admission, 7s. 6d.; on JUNE 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, including Admission, 5s. Catalogues, issued on Saturday morning (June 1), contain the Programme for every day in the week.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment (great success). MY AUNT'S SECRET, by F. C. Burnand. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S SECOND SUMMER CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 30, Eight o'clock. The Director's Benefit.

PROGRAMME.  
PART I.—Madrigals, "As Vesta was descending" (Weelkes), "In going to my lonely bed" (Edwards), Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. Aria, "Se il rigor" (Halévy), Signor Foli. Ballad, "A mother watched her only child" (Leslie), Madame Patey. Cavatina, "O luce di quest'anima" (Donizetti), Mdlle. Clara Louise Kellogg. Part-Song, "Love wakes and weeps" (Calcott), Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. "Ave Maria" (Gounod), Mdlle. Marie Rose. Song, "The Boatwain's Leap" (Leslie), Mr. Santley. The Shadow Song, "Ombre légère" (Meyerbeer), Mdlle. Marie Marimon. Song, "The Message" (Bismantini), Mr. Sims Reeves—accompanied by the Composer. Song, "Golden Days" (Sullivan), Madame Patey. Psalm for an Eight-Part Choir, "Judge me, O God" (Mendelssohn), Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir.  
PART II.—Part-Song, "Come, live with me" (Sterndale Bennett), Trio, "O memory" (Leslie), Mdlle. Kellogg, Madame Patey, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Air, "Oh, ruddier than the cherry" (Handel), Mr. Santley. Valse, "Le Papillon" (Maton), Mdlle. Marimon. Part-Song, "The Flaxspinner" (Leslie), Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. Duetto, "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti), Mdlle. Marie Marimon and Mr. Sims Reeves. Song, "The Mariner" (Diehl), Signor Foli. Song, "The Storm"—by desire (Hallé), Madame Patey. Recitative, "Alfin son" (Calcott), Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. "Ave Maria" (Donizetti), Mdlle. Kellogg; Flute Obligato, Mr. R. S. Rockstro. Irish Melody, "The Minstrel Boy" (Moore), Mdlle. Marie Rose. Duetto, "Crudal perche" (Mozart), Mdlle. Marimon and Mr. Santley. Part-Songs, "The cloud capt towers" (Stevens); "Rule Britannia" (arranged by Henry Leslie), Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir.  
At the Pianoforte, Mr. J. G. Calcott and Mr. John C. Ward. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie.  
Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d., at Austin's Office; and all Music Publishers'.

MUSICAL UNION.—RENDANO, Pianist, second and last time, TUESDAY, MAY 28, Half-past Three.—Quintet, G minor, Mozart; Quintet, Piano, &c., Hummel; Scherzo, F sharp, Mendelssohn; Pianoforte, Quintet, E flat, Beethoven. Solos, Rendano, Scherzo (Berensson), &c. Single Tickets, 10s. 6d.; and Family Tickets (for Three) One Guinea, at Lamson Cocks, and at St. James's Hall. Members can pay for visitors, Regent-street entrance.

UNDER the IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H.R.H. PRINCESS TECK, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD BLAGROVE'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, MONDAY, JUNE 3. Important Works for Concertina will be introduced. Full particulars at Mr. E. Chidley's Concertina Warehouse, 20, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W.

UNDER the Immediate Patronage of their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES and the Royal Family.—Sir JULIUS BENEDICT begs to announce his ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, JUNE 15, FLORAL HALL, Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Stalls, 21s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. Tickets at all the principal Libraries, Concert Agents, and Music-sellers'.

Mdlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON has the honour to announce TWO MORNING CONCERTS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, and MONDAY, JUNE 24, these being the only Concerts at which Mdlle. Christine Nilsson will appear during this season. Mdlle. Christine Nilsson will be assisted by the following eminent artists:—Madama Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley; Harp, Mr. J. Thomas; Piano, Mdlle. Emma Brandes; Violin, Madame Norman-Nérada; Flute, M. de Vroye. Conductors—Sir Julius Benedict, Messrs. Lindsay Slope and Randegger. Programmes and Tickets at the principal Libraries, Music-sellers', and Concert Agents'.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION (1872) of ARTS, INDUSTRIES, and MANUFACTURES, and LOAN MUSEUM OF ART TREASURES, under the immediate Patronage of her Majesty the Queen, will be OPENED, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1872, by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. Tourists Tickets by all Railways.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM" with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

EXHIBITION of PHOTO-MEZZOTINT PORTRAITS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, Musical, Dramatic, and Medical Celebrities, by Fedello and Marshall, will be OPEN to the Public, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, at their GALLERY, 230, Regent-street, W. Admission by private card.

UNDERGROUND JERUSALEM.—An Exhibition of WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS by WILLIAM SIMPSON, illustrating the Recent Explorations. FALL-MALL GALLERY, 43, Fall-mall (Mr. Thompson's), Ten to Six. Admission, including Descriptive Catalogue, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The Sixty-eighth ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at 5, FALL-MALL, EAST, from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE POTTERY GALLERIES, 31, Orchard-street, Portman-square. JOHN MORTLOCK begs to announce that these Rooms (in connection with 203 and 204, Oxford-street, and Granville-place) are NOW OPEN, and form by far the largest Establishment of the kind in England.

The Main Gallery is devoted to the ARTISTIC POTTERY of Messrs. Minton and Co., including the works of Mr. Coleman, Mr. Nelson and Muesell, and other eminent artists. The selection of SERVICES for Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner, Dessert, Tea, Toilet, and Culinary purposes, all in separate departments, from the ordinary to the most elaborate, will be found on a scale hitherto unattempted. Two Rooms are appropriated to the disposition of TABLE and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in unique and elegant shapes, designed and engraved specially for this Firm by the best artists. All Goods are marked in plain figures, at the lowest remunerative prices, with a discount for cash. JOHN MORTLOCK, 203 and 204, Oxford-street; and 31, Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S Fine TABLE CUTLERY, Razors, Scissors, Sportsmen's Knives, &c. Manufacturers of the celebrated Shilling Razors, the Civic and Guildhall Pocket-Knives, &c.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S CANTEN CASES and PLATE CHESTS, for one, two, three, and six persons, at £1 12s. 6d., £5 6s., £9, also £11 11s. to £16 and £25, always ready for forwarding.

MAPPIN and WEBB, Wholesale Manufacturers of SPOONS and FORKS, Table Cutlery, and Electro-Plated Wares, for export and home consumption. Inventors of the Registered Woodland Breakfast Crust and Butter Dish.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S SPOONS and FORKS are decidedly the very heaviest plating, and last the longest. Their A quality lasts 20 years, the B quality 12 years, the C quality 7 years.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, post-free, from 76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, W., and Mansion House-buildings, City.

MARRIAGES.—KITCHEN REQUISITES, Fenders, Fireirons, Tea-Urns, Kettles, Lamps, Baths, &c. An extensive Stock. Every article priced in plain figures.—MAPPIN and WEBB'S West-End Furnishing Galleries, 76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street.

MARRIAGES.—MAPPIN and WEBB forward their new ILLUSTRATED IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE (just in from the printer's), also their new Illustrated Catalogue of Electro Plate and Cutlery, containing 500 Drawings, post-free.—Address, 76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, or Mansion House-buildings, City, London.

STAMMERING and STUTTERING.—Messrs. DANZIGER and CO., 75, Welbeck-street, W., effectually and permanently CURE all IMPEDIMENT OF SPEECH, whether due to nervousness or other causes, irrespective of age or sex. No mechanical appliances used. The highest references and testimonials to be obtained on application. No fee unless benefit derived. Attendance Daily from Twelve to Three o'clock.—N.B. A limited number of Patients received into the Establishment at Upper Norwood.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Removed from Piccadilly. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight to Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

MIDLAND RAILWAY. TOURIST-TICKET ARRANGEMENTS, 1872. Arrangements for the issue of First, Second, and Third Class Tourists' Tickets will be in force from MAY 13 to OCTOBER 31, 1872. For particulars, see Time-Tables and Programmes issued by the Company. JAMES ALLPORT, Derby, May, 1872. General Manager.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR MAY 25, WITH A LARGE ENGRAVING.

Copies which are to be sent abroad—printed on thin paper for foreign postage (the ordinary Edition being charged double)—must have stamps affixed to them according to the following rates, being the same as those for the ordinary Number:—

Africa, West Coast of (a)	.. 1d.	Germany	.. 2d.
Alexandria { via Southampton	.. 1d.	Gibraltar { via Southampton	.. 1d.
{ via Brindisi	.. 2d.	{ via France	.. 3d.
Australia { via Southampton	.. 1d.	Holland, via Belgium	.. 2d.
{ via Brindisi..	.. 3d.	India { via Southampton	.. 2d.
Austria .. ..	.. 2d.	{ via Brindisi	.. 2d.
Brazil .. ..	.. 1d.	Italy, via Belgium	.. 3d.
Canada .. ..	.. 1d.	Mexico (a) .. ..	.. 1d.
Cape of Good Hope	.. 1d.	New Zealand	.. 1d.
China { via Southampton	.. 2d.	Norway, via Denmark	.. 5d.
{ via Brindisi	.. 3d.	Spain.. ..	.. 2d.
Constantinople, via Marseilles	.. 2d.	Sweden, via Denmark	.. 4d.
Denmark, via Belgium	.. 3d.	Switzerland.. ..	.. 2d.
Egypt, via Southampton (a)	.. 1d.	United States	.. 1d.
France .. ..	.. 1d.	West Indies .. ..	.. 1d.



had done the work. The great Lancashire speech by the leader of Opposition had been more effective in inducing the Liberals to sink their grievances and unite in the interest of their party than anything which Mr. Trevelyan's address or the organisation of the club he addressed could possibly be. Mr. Trevelyan we almost compassionate when speaking of the amount of mischief which Mr. Disraeli had done the Tories. Never was any harangue less calculated to reassure friends, to conciliate neutrals, to disarm opponents. It had been a revolutionary speech too, for it implied that the Conservatives alone were loyal, and that the Liberals, with a majority of a hundred—somehow—were wanting in affection to a Sovereign who was above all praise. Moreover, Mr. Disraeli had talked of the personal influence of the Crown, and this was false and dangerous teaching. Still, had as all this was, it was the best which the Leader of Opposition could do, and his followers had not been able to improve upon his programme. This declaration that Mr. Disraeli had done no good, but every harm, to his party might seem a tolerable reason why an ex-Minister should spare himself the trouble of "slaying the slain." But, on the principle, we presume, on which a boy never thinks his first hare is dead until he has fired his second barrel into her, Mr. Trevelyan proceeded to a further discomfiture of the unfortunate Tories. "Kill him again, Walter," says a melodramatic character, "such a fellow can never be too dead."

The report of the Committee on Patents seems to have given Mr. Trevelyan a hint. That body would uphold patents, and so would the able ex-Minister. The Conservatives have been infringing in an audacious manner upon the rights of the Liberals. They, as is well known, invented everything which has saved or blessed England. Railways, cheap postage, a free press, Irish land and Church reform, preservation of peace with foreigners, the freedom of Italy, the bringing the Navy to perfection, the abolition of purchase in the Army, are all the results of Liberal patriotism; and the Tories have claimed the authorship of some of these things, and as soon as they have left off denouncing the others as disasters and crimes they will rely on the short memory of the people, and claim the whole as Conservative achievements. Now Mr. Trevelyan put all this very cleverly and forcibly; in fact, we have not seen the case stated more incisively; and we need not add that his complaints are quite just. Mr. Disraeli certainly did not abolish the Irish Church, and his aid in abolishing purchase in the Army was limited to the extent of preventing his Peers from going beyond all bounds in the way of resistance. But the question is, why does a volunteer of ability and position step forward to "take stock" for the Liberals at this juncture, and to beg that the Dissenters and the Radicals will not, "in tears, unwind a love knot up by years"—a most tender and poetical description of about as tough and unpoetical an alliance as can be named. Is there any danger? Are the Liberal ranks dissolving? Has the cry, "To your tents, O Israel!" been heard? When, in private life, a man calls his friends together, and makes an affecting after-dinner speech, setting forth how good he has been, how many feasts he has made for them, how his balls have been the joy and delight of their families, how he has done bills for such of them as were in trouble, how he has supported them at parochial elections, how he has always had a drag for them on the Derby Day, and then implores them not to listen to his enemies, but to unite heartily and stand by him in good or evil, worldly-minded folk usually look, for some time thereafter, at the names in a certain part of a certain *Gazette*. Surely, Mr. Trevelyan does not hint that anything like a political bankruptcy is at hand.

It would have been a little more to the purpose, perhaps, if the able speaker were bent on making a eulogy of those who, according to himself, need no eulogy, and on overthrowing a party which, according to himself, has been overthrown by its own chief and leader, if he had told Lancashire a little more of the recent and present performances of the subjects of his praise. The young lady in the "Relapse" bids her nurse not tell the young gentleman what the former could do years ago, but what are her accomplishments at the time. We are as willing as Mr. Trevelyan to recognise all that the Liberal party and its leaders have achieved in the past, and we go with him entirely in hoping that the present Government will stand, especially as it could be succeeded only by those who have nothing to say for themselves except that they are in Opposition. But the recapitulating good old deeds is not enough. Mr. Trevelyan should show that the doers thereof can emulate them. The Conservatives are able so say, and do say it with a loud voice, that out of nine Cabinet measures only two will succeed, and both these are mutilated. "The silence" should have been broken that answers might be given—and there is a good answer—to this political "act of accusation." Judgment may go by default.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle.

Prince Leopold is recovering satisfactorily from the sprain of his knee, and is now able to take driving exercise.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated.

The weather has been inclement since the arrival of the Court in the Highlands. Snow has fallen heavily, with frost.

The Queen has taken frequent drives. Her Majesty, upon one occasion, drove by Lochnagar to Crathie, and visited Mr. Farquharson, one of the keepers on the Royal estates, who is in ill-health. The Queen returned via Abergeldie to Balmoral. Yesterday (Friday) was the fifty-third anniversary of the birthday of the Queen; and to-day (Saturday) Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, third daughter of her Majesty, attains her twenty-sixth year.

### COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

State concerts will be given, at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, June 5, and Wednesday, June 26.

State balls will be given on Friday, June 21, and Wednesday, July 3. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Queen's family will represent her Majesty.

The Queen's birthday will be kept on Saturday next, June 1.

### THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians visited the London and St. Katharine's Docks on Thursday week; and inspected the site of the new Royal Hotel, Blackfriars. On the following day his Majesty visited Christ's Hospital; the City of London Middle-Class Schools, in Cowper-street, Finsbury; and Sir Sydney Waterlow's workmen's houses; and formally opened the Belgian Annex of the International Exhibition at South Kensington. On Saturday last the King visited Rugby School; and, upon his return, partook of luncheon with the Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, where the Duke and Duchess of Teck met his Majesty. Subsequently the King paid farewell visits to other members of the Royal family and to various members of the nobility. On Sunday his Majesty attended mass, and afterwards left Claridge's Hotel for Woolwich, whence he embarked on board the Comte de Flandre mail-boat for Ostend, en route for Brussels. The King was entertained, previously to his departure, by the Duke of Cambridge, the Belgian Minister, Earl and Countess Dudley, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. His Majesty received, at Claridge's Hotel, numerous members of the Corps Diplomatique and of the aristocracy.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Geneva yesterday (Friday) week. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the Hôtel des Bergues. On Whit Monday the Prince and Princess were joined by the King and Queen of Denmark, Princess Thyra and Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and Prince John of Glücksburg. The Prince and Princess are expected to arrive in England during next week. The Prince, as Colonel of the 10th Hussars, will preside at the annual dinner of that regiment, on Monday, June 3, at Willis's Rooms. His Royal Highness will review the Norfolk Artillery Militia on Friday, June 7, at Great Yarmouth.

### PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur arrived at Wavertree, near Liverpool, on Saturday last. His Royal Highness was met at the railway station by Mr. S. R. Graves, M.P., whose guest the Prince remained during his visit. The Prince, with his host, drove to The Grange, escorted by a squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards. The village was handsomely decorated, and along the route two triumphal arches were erected.

On Whit Monday the Prince opened Sefton Park, which the Corporation have completed at a cost of nearly half a million sterling. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Mr. S. R. Graves, drove from The Grange, Wavertree, escorted by a squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to the Townhall, Liverpool, where an address was presented to the Prince by the Recorder, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. His Royal Highness gracefully replied, after which the Prince added his name to the municipal autograph-book. A procession was then formed of fifty-five carriages, and his Royal Highness proceeded to the park amid the acclamations of many thousands of the inhabitants, who had turned out en masse. The town was profusely decorated, and the Royal cortège passed through the four chief streets to the park. In declaring the park open the Prince expressed his gratification at being invited to attend upon an occasion which was to confer upon the town one of the greatest of boons. Subsequently there was a march past of a large body of men, embracing all the services; after which his Royal Highness opened the bazaar for the benefit of the new Southern Hospital, and then returned to The Grange. In the evening the Prince was entertained at dinner by the Mayor at the Townhall.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness rode along the line of docks and inspected the North Fort and Canada Dock, passing on the route through Newsham Park and Everton. At the North Fort were drawn up, besides the brigade located there, 1200 men employed by the Cunard Company. The Prince afterwards opened the Southern Hospital. Mr. G. H. Horsfall, the President, presented to his Royal Highness an address inclosed in a silver casket; after which the Prince inspected various wards, naming them, respectively, Victoria, Albert, Arthur, and Alexandra. The president announced that the Queen had given permission that the prefix of "Royal" should be added to the name of the institution. His Royal Highness declared the Royal Southern Hospital opened. The Prince afterwards opened the flower show in Sefton Park, and in the evening was present at a fancy-dress ball at St. George's Hall.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness visited the Sailors' Home, when the head boys of the training-ships Conway and Indefatigable were presented to him. The Prince afterwards drove to the Townhall, when he was conducted to the balcony overlooking the Exchange. His Royal Highness was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm, in response to which the Prince, in a concise speech, expressed his heartfelt thanks for the reception accorded him. His Royal Highness afterwards left Liverpool for London. In the evening the Prince went to the St. James's Theatre.

On Thursday evening his Royal Highness, as honorary Colonel of the London Irish Rifles, distributed the prizes of the corps to the successful shots at Westminster Hall.

The Duke of Edinburgh was installed a member of the Fishmongers Company on Saturday last, after which his Royal Highness dined with the Corporation. On Monday evening the Duke went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

The Marquis of Lorne presided, on Saturday last, at the anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution at Willis's Rooms. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and the Marquis have arrived at Inverary Castle.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present, on Wednesday, during the annual dinner to the inmates of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, at Norbiton.

The customary Ministerial banquets will be given on Saturday next in celebration of the Queen's birthday. Receptions also will be given by Countess Granville, at the Foreign Office, and by Mrs. Gladstone, at the Premier's residence, Carlton House-terrace.

The Earl of Wilton will give his "Derby" dinner to the stewards and members of the Jockey Club on Tuesday next.

### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Once more there has been a revival of the question about bringing to England the famous obelisk known as "Cleopatra's Needle." This article has been lying for ages in the sand at Alexandria, and it was presented to King George IV. by Mehemet Ali, but that astute old gentleman did not possess the Oriental generosity that should have delivered his present at the gate of Windsor Castle. We were to have it, if we liked, but we must carry it away ourselves. Somehow, we never did this, and of late it occurred to us to say that perhaps the needle was hardly worth the trouble and expense of bringing here. The other day Sir James Alexander addressed the Metropolitan Board of Works, suggesting that the obelisk should be brought over and placed on the Victoria Embankment. Colonel Hogg could reply only that the board have no funds at their disposal for such a purpose, but that if the needle could be placed in their hands without cost to themselves a proper site should gladly be found for it. I suppose that this answer will finally dispose of the question, for it is more than doubtful whether private subscriptions can be raised for the work; and we have no Academy of Inscriptions to initiate a movement; and Mr. Ayrton, who snubs the Society of Antiquaries and repudiates Mr. Layard's promises to them, is, like Cato,

A proper person to intrust  
An "art"-tale with.

The interest of the monument is in its antiquity and in the memories which cling to it. In itself, when I saw it some years ago, it did not appear to be an imposing relic, but it was imbedded in rubbish, and doubtless, with such treatment as has been bestowed on the Luxor obelisk, it might be rendered an object of interest. The French will probably have their laugh at our behaviour to such things. We leave the Needle to go to pieces in the dust, and our countryman, "W. Button," paints his base name in huge black letters on Pompey's Pillar, hard by—these eyes have read the legend.

We ought to feel some compassion for the masters and mistresses of Dundee servant-maids if the latter are fairly represented by the hundred or so who have just been holding another meeting at the Thistle Hall in that town. A more ill-conditioned and impertinent set of persons have seldom made themselves ridiculous, and if emigration on a wholesale plan could be enforced at Dundee social life there would be much improved. It seems as if the servants had met to vindicate all the satire which has been bestowed upon "servant-galism" by John Leech and his followers, and scarcely a piece of impudence which the caricaturists have imputed was not served up by the speakers. The chairwoman had some sense of the fitness of things, and told the meeting that if they were to be servants they must be servants, and not try to have everything their own way. But the spirit of the assembly was decidedly rebellious. The various she-orators put forth their demands with agreeable frankness. "We will wear what we choose, provided we do not wear our mistresses' clothes." "We will wear false hair if we like." "We will not wear caps." "Or, if we do, the mistresses shall pay for them." "We will not clean windows." "We will have very little cooking on Sundays." "We will have no sneaks." "Mistresses shall not have late suppers—nine o'clock shall be the time." "We will go to the post-office when we choose, without asking leave or accounting for the time we have been away." "We will have three hours a day at our absolute disposal." These are only some of the conditions on which the Maids of Dundee are willing to condescend to do their duty in that state of life in which it has pleased Providence to place them. There were some other pleasant things. One young lady confided to the meeting that "Ministers' wives were generally the worst mistresses of any." Another stated that one of her mistresses had been "an awful dragon." These maids sadly want a Meg Dod.

One of our glorious old edifices is being restored in a noble manner. St. Alban's Abbey is in the hands of those who know how to do their work thoroughly and yet reverently. I advise persons who wish to see a most interesting sight to go down and visit the place. The task is boldly grappled with, and the results are already gratifying, though comparatively but a small portion of the restoration is accomplished. Those who have not recently entered the abbey will find a new scene. Service is now conducted in the nave, which is shut off from the rest of the edifice by boarding, which rises from the screen to the roof. Against the screen stands the altar, carefully decked, and the organ is on one side, while the floor of the huge nave is covered with chairs. All here is orderly, as a place of worship should be. But step behind, and you are in the midst of great scaffolding, displaced stones, and a certain chaotic effect, though there is anything but chaos there. The splendid tracery is being repaired with the utmost care, and its beauties are at several points fully reproduced. Minor matters are proceeded with at the same time, and, among other things, the way in which the tomb of the first English martyr, over which the monks watched night and day in the adjacent gallery, has been put together from fragments is a marvel of well-applied thought. I have no space to tell of discoveries constantly made by the removal of "abominations" like churchwardens' whitewash and brickwork. On six of the columns of the nave are paintings in high preservation, which have been long hidden and forgotten; and at the east end of the abbey other decorations of great beauty have been found. The mortuary chapel on the left is alone worth a visit to St. Albans. I hope that I may induce many to make the easy pilgrimage; and I think that most who go will be inclined to aid the workers by gifts to the Restoration Fund.

"May, that peevish maid," has her periods of good-nature, and it was lucky for the many that she chose to smile on Whit Monday. We all felt half inclined to forgive her for the miserable sulkiness of her demeanour during the previous three weeks. But the fact is that the English poet was right, and that he pointed out truly that our adoration of May was a blunder derived from servile following of foreign teachers. In the South May is or was what we want in June; but here it is "June's undoubted right" to receive all the homage which we have been so long paying to the other goddess. Dr. Watts had his merits; but when he sang, in his small manner, of the fairness of the rose, "the glory of April and May," he was thinking of a convenient rhyme to his moral about "dying in a day," not about natural history. These observations are not practical, but they introduce a highly practical remark, which is that Convocation, or the State, or some authority ought to provide that Whitsuntide shall fall in the sunnier month. It was by the merest chance that the myriads on Monday escaped such a day as the preceding Saturday. This would have been a national disaster, for the people would have taken holiday (indeed, they were compelled to do so), and the day would have been one of misery, and the night one of intoxication. A Royal birthday can be "kept" whenever it is most convenient, and the same process might be applied to a national holiday.





MARSHAL BAZAINE A PRISONER AT VERSAILLES.



## Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

## ANTWERP.

The city of Antwerp had great importance in the commercial history of the Middle Ages. On the collapse of the Hanseatic League it became a chief emporium of the trade of the world. Its situation, on the right bank of the Scheldt, or L'Escant, here as broad as the Thames at London Bridge, and deep enough at high tide to float the largest merchantmen, gave it a superiority over the other cities of the Netherlands. Like all famous old cities, it has its legend to account for its origin and name. It is said that, at a fabulously remote period, the giant Antigonous chose this spot for his abode. He was in the habit of cutting off the right hands of all strangers who passed that way, unless they paid toll of half their merchandise. From his practice of throwing these hands into the river, as of no further use to their owners, the place of his abode was called Antwerpen, from "Ant," a hand, and "werpen," to throw. Two "couped" hands in the heraldic cognisance of the city, and the statue of a giant, with which Rubens caused one of its gates to be surmounted, attest this fanciful derivation of a name whose real origin is unknown.

The legend further tells how this second Cacus met with his Hercules in a more powerful giant named Brabo, who threw the monster into the Scheldt after the hands of his victims. From this giant Brabo, it is said, the name of Brabant is derived.

Whatever the origin of Antwerp, it seems to have been in existence in the middle of the seventh century. It was almost destroyed by the Northmen in the ninth century. Gradually recovering from the attacks of these pirates, Antwerp, with the surrounding district, was made a marquisate of the Holy Roman Empire by the Emperor Henry II. It then began a career of such prosperity that, according to Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," "there were but few poor, and those did not seek, but were sought by the almoners. The schools were excellent and cheap. It was difficult to find a child of sufficient age who could not read, write, and speak at least two languages." If this account be correct, those must have been prosperous days for Antwerp. Philippe de Commines, who wrote his memoirs at the end of the fifteenth century, speaks of the Belgian provinces, under

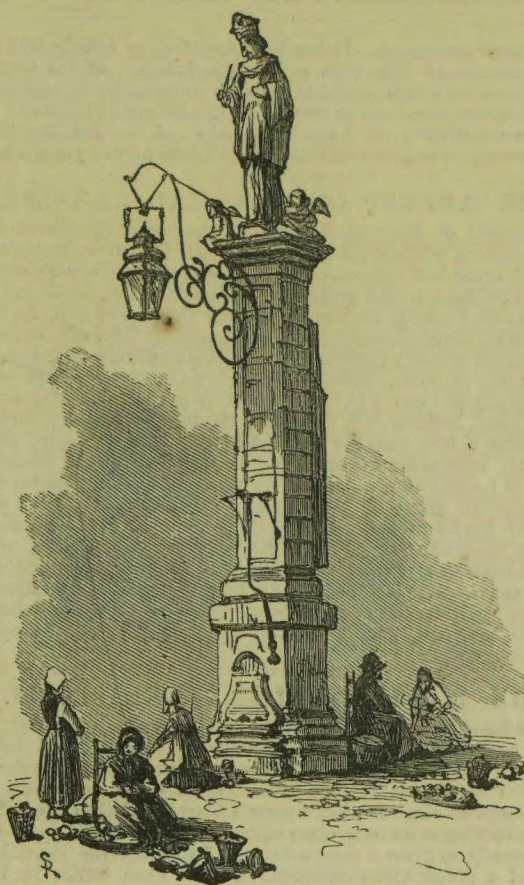
the government of the Dukes of Burgundy, as the Garden of the Promised Land.

The marriage of Maximilian of Austria with Mary of Burgundy handed over their rich domains, including the city and marquisate of Antwerp, to the House of Hapsburg—a family which gathered into the matrimonial cast-net some of the best parts of Europe by acting upon its prudent maxim—

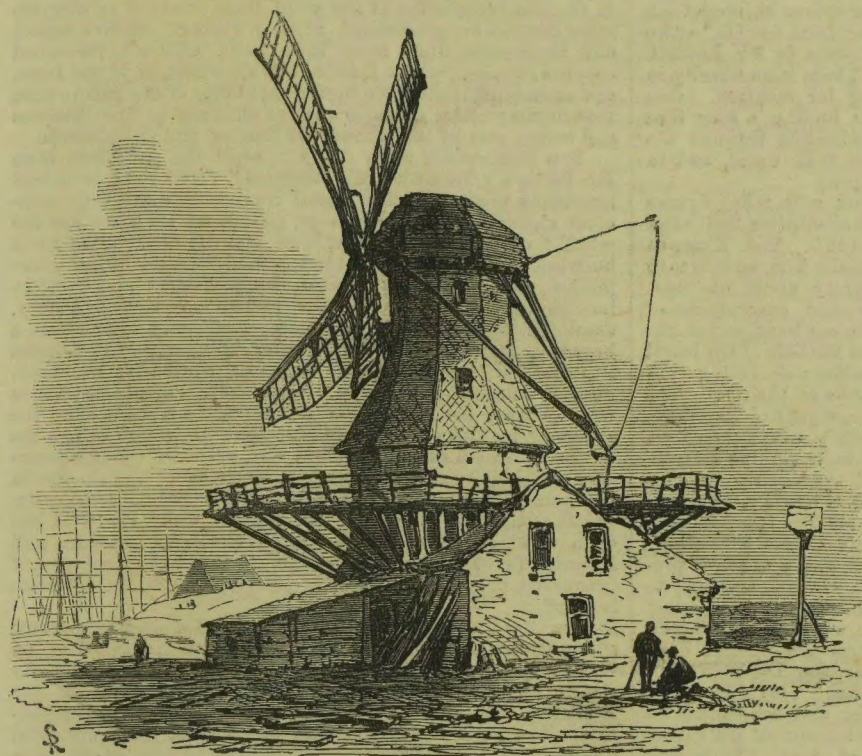
Bella gerant alii, tu, felix Austria, nube.

The son of this marriage, Philip the Fair, espoused Joanna, sister of our ill-fated and ill-mated Catherine of Arragon, and daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. From this union sprang the Emperor Charles V., the central figure of European history, who transmitted to his gloomy and bigoted son, Philip II., Spain and the Indies, with Naples, Sicily, and the Netherlands. Under the rule of this tyrant and his cruel lieutenant, the Duke of Alva, dreadful oppressions and persecutions were suffered by Antwerp and the rest of the Netherlands. Before this time the city had enjoyed the utmost prosperity. The riches amassed by its merchants were beyond example. As an instance of their wealth and munificence, the story is told of one Daens, who had lent two million florins to Charles V., and held his Sovereign's bond for that amount. He invited the Emperor to a banquet, and, after having sumptuously entertained him, he burnt the bond in a fire made of cinnamon—a spice at that time of great value. A similar story is told of Fugger, the great merchant of Augsburg. Every reader of Scott is familiar with the incident related of Jingling Geordie in "The Fortunes of Nigel."

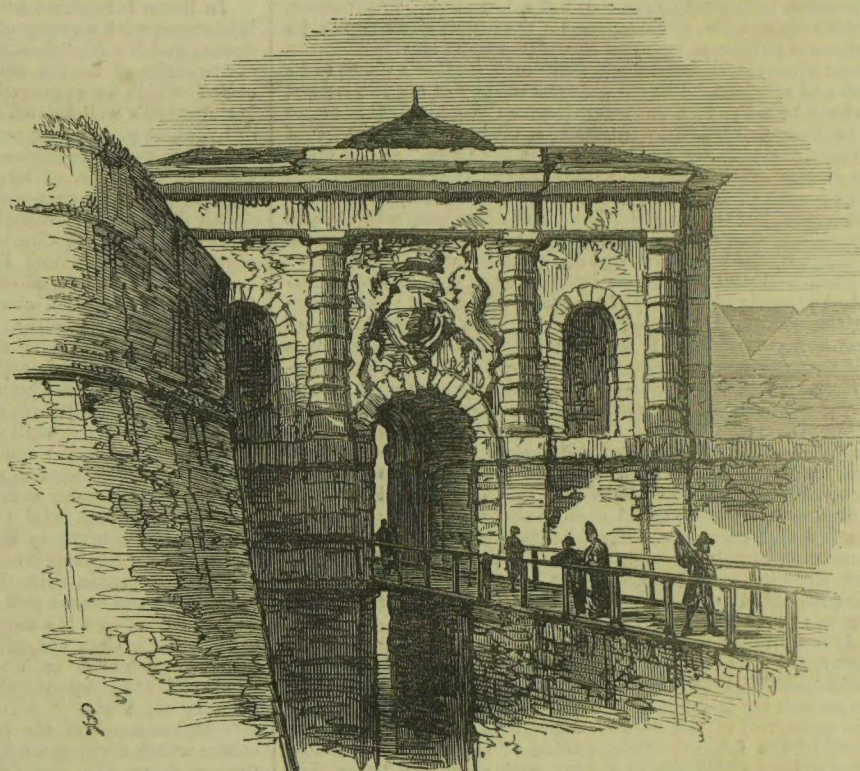
The religious ferment excited by the progress of the Lutheran doctrines powerfully affected the people of the Netherlands. It was in the effort to stamp out these opinions that the cruelties of Alva were perpetrated. At this time the celebrated citadel was erected which gave the first serious check to the commercial greatness of Antwerp. Being the strongest fortress in Europe, it was soon made use of to crush the city. In 1576 the Spaniards, issuing from its gates, under Don Sancho d'Avila, made a furious onslaught upon the defenceless inhabitants. Neither age nor sex was spared. The accumulated wealth of generations was seized by the soldiery. Their greed of gold was not satiated by the untold treasures that fell into their hands, but wounds and torture were applied to force from the unhappy victims the supposed



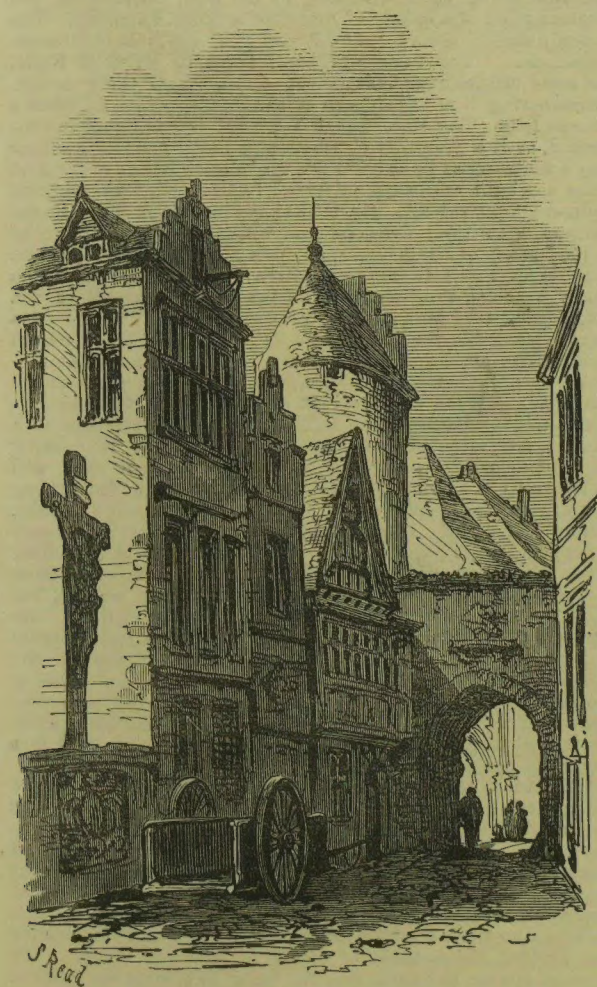
PUMP IN MARKET-PLACE.



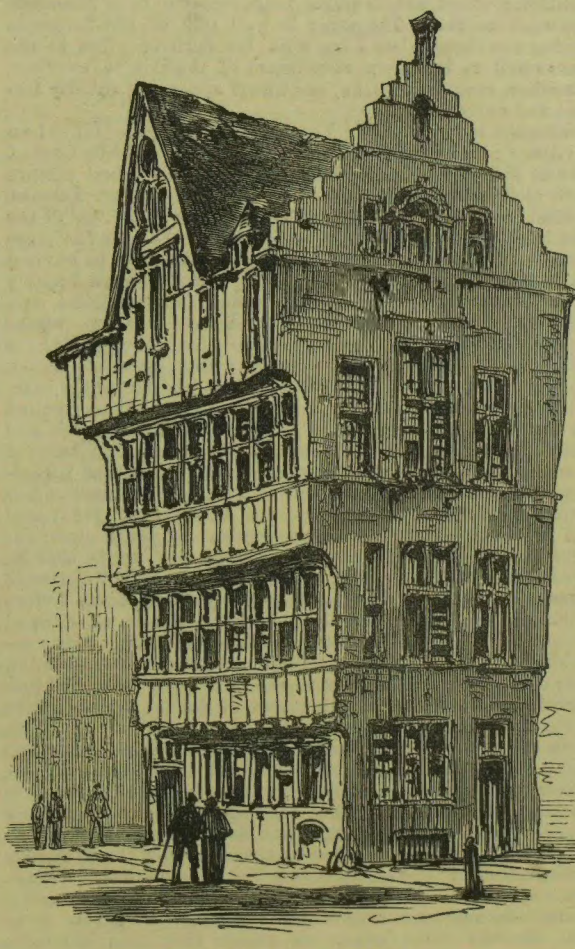
WINDMILL IN THE SUBURBS.



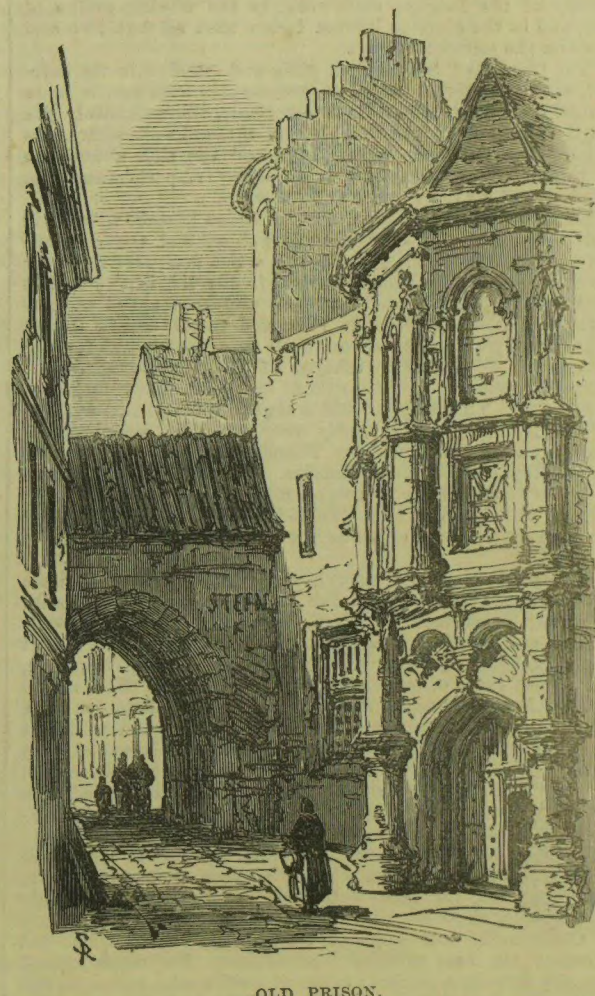
GATEWAY OF OLD FORTIFICATIONS.



STREET SCENE.



BLOCK OF OLD HOUSES.



OLD PRISON.



secret of their concealed riches. This was ever after called the "Spanish Fury;" and by such an affliction was Antwerp, the most prosperous city of Europe, reduced to misery. We do not continue this review. The historian or the moralist will speak of the vicissitudes through which Antwerp and Belgium have passed, from the time when William the Silent struck down the Spanish tyranny of Philip to the conflict from which it emerged, some forty years ago, regenerated and vigorous, in a new kingdom which has justified the favour of fortune and has proved itself able to be free.

The first and great attraction of Antwerp is, of course, the majestic cathedral, one of whose towers rises to a height above that of St. Paul's. Mr. S. Read's picture of this very beautiful edifice, as seen from the Place Verte, with the statue of Rubens in the foreground, may be familiar to some of our readers. An engraving from this picture appeared in our Journal on Aug. 15, 1868. The cathedral is so rich in ornamentation that Charles V. declared that it ought to be kept under a glass case. So beautiful and delicate is the tracery that the grim Napoleon also, who would fain have made of Antwerp the strongest fortress in the world, compared the fineness of its lines and the luxuriance of its ornamentation to Mechlin lace. As in Cologne, Strasbourg, and many other cathedrals, the original design included two towers, but only one has been finished.

From the Hôtel de l'Europe, which opens on the place in front of the cathedral, are heard to perfection the celebrated carillons of Antwerp, consisting of about sixty bells, which chime sweetly and merrily in these piping times of peace, as they did three centuries ago above the screams and groans of the panic-stricken and dying victims of "the Spanish Fury." How often, while the spire pointed still heavenward, have those sweet bells repeated their melodies, when hearts were aching below! Here it may be permitted to give a well-deserved, but wholly unsolicited, word of commendation to one of the most obliging and intelligent English hotel-keepers on the Continent. We refer to Mr. Barber, of the Hôtel de l'Europe at Antwerp, whose attention to his guests confers an obligation which it is not so easy to discharge as his very moderate demands for the best and most thoroughly comfortable entertainment. From the bodily accommodation which he so pleasantly supplies, to the mental gratification that awaits the visitor in the cathedral, it is but a few steps. The interior, by its vast size, its triple aisles, its numerous side-chapels, its numerous paintings, many of them famous, its marble columns, grand altar-pieces, tombs, and monuments, affords much to be seen and admired. But the glorious colours of the artist must perhaps be taken as a compensation for the coldness that seems to be inseparable from a Flemish church. One creation of Rubens, the matchless "Descent from the Cross," would make the greyest stone beam with its borrowed lustre. Those who have judged of Rubens by the profuse facility displayed in his pictures on the walls of the Louvre or elsewhere, will here be surprised to find a picture elaborated to the highest perfection. It hangs in the south transept of the cathedral.

It is well that the artist's greatest work should be the cherished property of the city of his birth, and placed not far from the Church of St. Jacques, where he rests in his honoured tomb. A curious story is told of this wonderful picture. It is said that during the progress of the painting Rubens's pupils—amongst them Vandyke—obtained admission to his studio during the temporary absence of the master, and in a scuffle among them the face of the Virgin and the arm of Mary Magdalene were smeared and obliterated. In great consternation, the pupils called upon Vandyke to repaint the effaced parts, which he is said to have done in so masterly a manner as at first to have deceived even Rubens himself. When at length Rubens discovered the substitution, the story goes that he magnanimously allowed it to remain; so that on those two parts the work is that of Vandyke, who thus has the glory of being associated with the great master in the most perfect and famous of all his works.

It is well that the career of the giant Antigonus was cut short in time, or the right hands of Rubens, Vandyke, the two Teniers, and Quentin Matsys, with many of those who are only by comparison the lesser lights of the Flemish school, would have been consigned to the Scheldt instead of living to wield the pencil of the master. This pruning of the redundant hands seems to have given more strength and vigour to those that were left, and hence it may come that the Antwerpens have shown the cunning of their marvellous fingers in the light tracery of the lacelike stonework, in the waving grilles of iron, and in the glorious human forms that all but live and move on the immortal canvas.

The Church of St. Jacques, plain and massive in its exterior, with a western tower that is venerable with age, is more beautiful in the detail of its interior than the cathedral. Its fluted pillars of black marble, its magnificent altars, its stained-glass windows, its paintings, and the rich abundance of its art-treasures, render it in many respects the most attractive of all the churches of Antwerp.

Strange and quaint are the old Flemish houses, with their curious battlemented or graduated gables, and the glimpse down by-streets which give to the artist such *moreaux* for the sketch-book as those represented in our Engravings. Yet Antwerp has, on the whole, a solid and substantial appearance. Its immense Hôtel de Ville, and the Hanseatic House, built in the palmy days of Antwerp as a rendezvous for the Easterlings or Baltic merchants of the League, attest its former greatness by the grand scale of those imposing structures. Till the year 1859 Antwerp was adorned with its far-famed Exchange, probably the first that was built in Europe, and which served Sir Thomas Gresham as the model for the Royal Exchange of London. The latter was destroyed by fire in 1838, and its prototype, to the grief of the Antwerp citizens, was burnt in 1859. In this they lost a monument of the days when their city was the head of the commerce of Europe.

The picture-gallery, though a plain building, contains a most valuable collection of the Dutch and Flemish schools, including specimens of Van der Velde, Ruysdael, Both, Ostade, and Teniers, in addition to works of Vandyke, Albert Durer, Memling, Quentin Matsys, Jordaens, Rubens, Berghem, and almost every other celebrity of those schools. Here might be seen the curious sight, familiar to many visitors in Antwerp, of a painter without arms copying with his feet, which he moved as deftly as any other man his hands. He would copy in this way a cabinet picture by such a master as Adrien Van Ostade. But the very atmosphere of Antwerp is charged with the spirit of art; and this is no wonder, with so many masterpieces of its own townsmen there.

It is not only as the home of the fine arts and of commerce in the olden time that Antwerp is a place of interest. It is important, too, for those defensive fortifications which only too pointedly show that, in this advanced nineteenth century of Christianity and superior civilisation, right is not yet esteemed the best safeguard of nations. For miles around this city extends a perfect system of earthworks, redoubts, and moats, encasing with a triple shield that which may some day be the last refuge of a free and inoffensive people. Antwerp can never be the basis of aggression whilst it remains with

its present possessors. It has been fortified, as Athens was by Themistocles of old, with a too true forecast of the secret machinations which would attempt to undermine the stability and threaten the very existence of the Belgian kingdom. A minute description, with plans and views of the fortifications of Antwerp, was given in this Journal four or five years ago.

### THE ARREST OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

The arrival of Marshal Bazaine at the house appointed for his detention while tried by court-martial for surrendering the French army and fortress of Metz, took place on Tuesday week, at eight o'clock in the morning. This is the last house in the Avenue de Picardie at Versailles, near the octroi gate, on the road to St. Cloud. It was formerly occupied by Mr. John Walter, an English nursery-gardener, whose name appears on the gate-posts; the grounds, inclosed by high walls, are spacious and beautifully laid out. The house is seen, in our Illustration, to the right hand, looking over the wall; the smaller building, to the left hand, is now used for a guard-house. A company of fifty soldiers, with their captain, are employed to guard Marshal Bazaine; and two *gardiens de la paix*, or police officers, are stationed in front of the house. Colonel Gaillard, of the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, has charge of the Marshal during his confinement. It is he, with uncovered head, who greets Bazaine alighting from his carriage, in the sketch we have engraved. The gentleman behind Marshal Bazaine is Colonel Willette, one of his aides-de-camp; another of whom, Colonel Magnan, stands at the opposite side of the open gateway.

### THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

Before passing to the landscapes and portraits, a number of figure or "subject" pictures, hitherto unreviewed, still claim notice. As, however, these are not, with some exceptions, works of representative importance, little would be gained by an attempt at classification, we shall therefore follow the order of the catalogue in our observations, digressing, it may be, occasionally to draw a comparison or to group the contributions of a given artist together. It will even suffice in the case of some works deserving the visitor's attention to give the title and artist's name alone.

In Room I, then, we pause first, before No. 19, a West Highland scene, with a group of "tups" being driven through Glen Spean, and No. 30, "Goatherds Returning from Seville"—two of the series of Scotch and Spanish subjects by Mr. Ansdell, one of which we engraved last week. There is no novelty in Mr. Ansdell's well-known manner calling for mention. One of his eight pictures representing hounds finding a stag that has fallen over a precipice, with crows wheeling through the mist, is, however, of larger dimensions than usual, and in another there is a very well-painted old pony.

Sir John Gilbert contributes a picture with many figures representing "King Charles I. leaving Westminster Hall after sentence of death had been passed" (42). The King, in custody of a Roundhead officer, who precedes him, advances in the foreground with characteristic dignity under his misfortunes, heedless alike of the jeers and execrations of Puritans or time-serving trimmers on the one hand, and on the other of a still-faithful partisan, who kisses the hem of the Royal mantle. In the background appear, amidst a confusing conflict of lights, the judges and the spectators of the trial. The picture evinces the skill of composition, vigour of handling, and richness of colour common to Sir John's works; but we could have desiderated in such a subject more careful completion in the character and expressions of the heads. A later moment after the trial (when the King is leaving the portal of the hall) is taken by Mr. L. J. Pott—see No. 107. In this, as well as "Shakspeare Reading before Queen Elizabeth" (560), by the same, there is in the conception a needless preference for the coarse and ugly—in other words, a tendency to caricature—which is a more unpromising symptom in a young artist's work than the grimy colouring which gives to the unhappy monarch so un-Kingly an aspect. "Music hath Charms" (52), by H. Carter. "After the Day's Work" (69), by W. Field. "A Highland Pastoral" (101), by P. R. Morris, has much of the grace of feeling and refinement of colour which distinguish this artist's treatment of his varied themes from the simplest incidents of rural life to the mysteries of Calvary. Mr. Marcus Stone's figure-painting in his "Edward II. and Piers Gaveston" (111) is so careful and excellent that it did not require to be foiled by a dull, opaque toning of the background that might be suitable enough for an interior effect, but is quite inappropriate to a landscape scene such as this. The story is well told of the favourite amusing the thoughtless King with his derisive gibes at the expense and to the deep resentment of the Court—warriors, councillors, courtiers, Queen, and dwarf appearing equally forsaken and outraged.

With the mention of Mr. Yeames's little picture (165) of an old village pensioner garrulously entertaining a young Curate, we enter the great room, or Gallery III, where the first picture which claims notice is another small work by Mr. Yeames, "A Rest by the River-Side" (168) one of the most trivial of the many boating incidents in this exhibition. We look for more serious work at this painter's hands; and he may be advised of a growing peculiarity of treatment, which, though happily far removed from vulgarity, inclines to tameness and monotony. Again a boating incident arrests attention: "Drifting—American Autumn Evening" (179), a picture by W. J. Hennessey, a rising young American artist, which was wrongly described in the first edition of the catalogue. A young fellow and two fair companions recline in a boat that, gliding with the tide, puts aside the rushes and water-lilies beneath a bank clad in the variegated hues of American autumn, glowing low here in the shade, and gleaming golden yonder in the last ray of sunset. The picture has sentiment, true and unforced. "Un Pèlerinage" (184) and "Un Prêche" (1140) apparently prove by their close resemblance to each other and many preceding works, that M. Legros's art runs in a rather narrow groove. The *Pèlerinage* represents a religious sisterhood or party of Béguines before a shrine of the Virgin or a Calvary. The women are dressed in sooty black cloaks, and hideous blue-white caps, partly resembling the ceremonies of the dead, and partly a poke-bonnet. Their common, ill-favoured visages are scarcely redeemed into pathetic interest by their expression of devout submission to hopeless religious routine. A cripple, of most forbidding aspect, stands behind. Now, we would wish to entertain the highest respect for all that is sincerely grave and earnest in art. A painter who succeeds in engaging our sympathies for the ugly and the sad may deserve the highest praise; and certainly there is a degree of knowledge and soundness in M. Legros's work, which is not approached by nine-tenths of the Academic performances in this collection. Yet *à quoi bon?* we ask these ugly and funereal representations with a moral so obscure and so entire an avoidance of even technical charm? One comes to think that this obtrusive asceticism may, in art as in life, be the cloak to affectation as great, and pride as intense, as that which proclaims itself from these walls in the loudest self-assertion of

flashy conventionality. "Odd or Even" (189), by Mr. Webster—boys playing at marbles—recalls the painter's early felicity more than many recent works. "The False Knight" (191), by V. W. Bromley, a larger picture than this promising young artist has hitherto attempted, appears to possess considerable merit, though hung too high for examination. "Penelope" (225), by V. Prinsep: to our mind a much more successful effort than usual; the lifelike or colossal figure is executed with commensurate breadth of chiaroscuro and largeness of style; the colouring also is good. The wife of Ulysses stands, white-robed, at night, in a weary attitude, with shears in her hand, as about to undo the day's labour at her embroidered web. The effect—that of lamplight—helps at once the sentiment and picturesqueness of the treatment. A portrait group and smaller pictures by Mr. Prinsep are less meritorious, being not free from mannerism. "The Crown to the Husband" (235), by Mr. Dobson, is a pretty group of a young mother with her children, one of whom, hanging caressingly round her neck, holds a rose for her to smell its fragrance. The composition, which might serve as a new motive for a Holy Family group, has the painter's purity and piety of feeling, with other usual characteristics, both of weakness and strength, the best being the broad and mellow harmony of colouring, particularly in the flesh. No. 242, by Mr. J. F. Lewis, represents the interior of a harem, with a priest squat, cross-legged, reading prayers for the recovery of a sick girl, who lies surrounded by attendants on a couch in the shadowy interior. Sunlight falls in the foreground brilliant and unbroken, or reticulated by the lattice-work openings, thereby further complicating the gorgeously coloured patterns and splendid embroideries of the dresses and the thousand details, sumptuary and architectural, of Oriental ornamentation. No. 465, also by Mr. Lewis, entitled "Lilium Auratum"—girls in a Turkish garden carrying lilies to a kiosk—is not less elaborate, though the figures and their magnificent costume are in shade, lilies and other flowers serving to enrich the composition to the extreme of possible decoration, even in Arabesque. Many of the passages imitative of ornamental details, in both pictures, are, taken alone, not only captivatingly resplendent in colour, but likewise almost illusive in truth of effect. Yet sound criticism cannot accept pictures constructed on the principles which this painter has adopted as works of fine art in the strictest and highest sense. There is here little artistic interpretation in the best acceptance of the word, little power of seizing the more central or generalised artistic facts of relative aspect and impression, little more than hard, toilsome, piecemeal copyism, weakest where it should be strongest, as in the faces, and addressing itself to no higher capability of our nature than that of the wonder we experience as children at the illusions and colour play of the mirror, the camera, and kaleidoscope.

Few pictures are more likely to repel the fastidious than Mr. Pettie's "Terms to the Besieged" (268). It is indeed provoking to see a capital initial conception and great technical cleverness neutralised—or, rather, for we must use the word, "vulgarised"—by staginess unmitigated. The great bullying, gesticulating, ignoble Spaniard, offering terms, in the picture, at the council board of Burgomasters and Netherlandish captains, is hardly the probable envoy of history, employed to convey, not to dictate, conditions, least of all, a haughty, taciturn Spaniard; rather is he the "Bombastes Furioso" of a transpontine theatre. Similarly, the lank, hungry visages and reddened, sleepless eyes of those who listen with dismay, indignation, or despair are overdone, like the straining for effect in the vivid top-lighting, which brings the figures into such artificial relief. No. 627 also, though otherwise happy and amusing, somewhat smacks of the theatre in the strut with which Silvius follows the scornful Phebe. Mr. Pettie's slightest picture, "The Gipsy's Oak" (137), is less open to objection, because less is attempted. "Cephalus and Procris" (270), by Mr. Stanhope, appears to have some fine, if mannered, colouring; but it is placed too high for adequate inspection.

Leaving Gallery III, we may commend a soundly-painted study of two heads, called "The Huguenot Chant" (296), by N. R. Roskell. "Remorse" (309), the sample of his ability which Mr. Poole gives to the diploma collection of the Academy, will not help to raise the low average of that collection. The peril of early success attained by that superficial quality facility of handling seems to be proved by the loose and careless brushwork of Mr. Orchardson's "Casus Belli" (326)—an indignant young Puritan with his hand on his sword, and two pretty girls cowering at his side, pursued by the insolent gibes of a couple of dissolute-looking Cavaliers. The slovenly sketchiness of "The Forest Pet" (481) is still more audacious. "Faust and Margaret" (338), by Mr. C. E. Hallé, has some originality of treatment—not a small thing to say, remembering how threadbare is the theme. Miss L. Starr's "Scene from 'The Merchant of Venice'" is intelligent in conception, as it is generally commendable in execution. Another lady's work—Miss E. Courttauld's illustration of the text "And Peter went out and wept bitterly" (360)—seems to be most undeservedly "skied." Mr. H. Hardy's picture (358) of Saxon hunters, with their dogs, on the way with their tribute of wolves' heads to King Edgar, shows a refinement of style and equality of merit in figures, animals, and landscape which augur well for the young artist's future. The scene of No. 389, a picture by M. Tissot, is nearly the same as that of a more remarkable picture by this artist in the International Exhibition—i.e., a room with a bay-window affording an outlook over the Thames, with the forest of shipping which crowd the Pool. Before the window stands an old Chelsea (not Greenwich) pensioner, who is illustrating, by reference to a chart, a narrative of some campaign, which he is relating to a couple of young ladies, whose averted eyes and ill-suppressed yawning belie the title—"An Interesting Story." "Les Adieux" (644), by the same artist, shows a pair of lovers furtively taking leave of each other at a locked garden-gate; the gentleman is in travelling dress, and a carriage awaits him. The imitative completion of these pictures in everything except colour is perfect, but M. Tissot is evidently no colourist; his proclivity for rendering everything in black and white almost argues a form of colour blindness: even the foliage in the last-named picture is *en deuil*, like the fair girl who so mournfully turns from her lover. Mr. Storey had assuredly been looking at Mr. Leslie before painting his illustration of the Shakspearean apothegm, "The course of true love never did run smooth" (400); but this does not wholly disentitle him to the credit of realising a young lovers' quarrel with feeling and taste. Mr. G. Smith's "Paying the Legacies" (405) is decidedly the best work by this artist we have seen. Somewhat commonplace alike in conception and execution it may be, but it is not so full of super-obvious sentimentality, stock clap-trap, and smug self-complacency as many British pictures of its class. The composition is well ordered, the types of character not ill-chosen, and the painter has avoided the hotness of colour of previous works. We have, of course, the aged relative, poor, but virtuous, with a pretty daughter, towards whom the old miser relented at last, and who is signing the "release" for a good round sum. Then we have for contrast the young spendthrift of the



family, remorseful, reflecting on the folly which has caused him to be cut off almost with a shilling. Relatives and domestics—the greedy and dissatisfied, the modest and contented—are all there, not forgetting the managing mamma who presents her daughter to the young inheritor of the rich legator's estates. "Annucio" (417), an admirable study of an Italian girl, by Mr. R. Lehmann, brings us to this artist's more important "Confession" (461), a picture as careful and solid in manipulation as it is powerfully dramatic and suggestive in idea. On one side the confessional kneels a beautiful woman, whispering her avowal of love and perhaps frailty; on the other, eagerly devouring her confidences, crouches a handsome young priest, his keen black eyes, working nostrils, and clenched fist telling but too plainly of the fierce conflict of fleshly passions. No. 466, by Mr. Burgess, shows a Spanish priest holding the lower jaw of a saint towards a girl, who, kneeling, kisses the ghastly relic, regarding it, perhaps, as the cure for heartache. A half-idiotic looking peasant has brought his sick child to the same panacea, and other superstitious poor folk kneel reverentially before it. Mr. G. G. Kilburne has a large picture of Mary Queen of Scots, with her four attendant Maries, at "Holyrood, May 26, 1563" (479); but the artist is more happy in the domestic interior scene numbered 1079.

Renewing our survey past the sculpture, we pause at Mr. A. Hughes's triple illustrations of "As You Like It"—graceful and appropriate inventions, but realised in accordance with a theory of colouring which gives to the whole the aspect of tapestry hangings. Mr. Wynfield's picture of "The Arrest of Anne Boleyn" (497), when seated with her ladies at the dinner-table, by the Duke of Norfolk and the Constable of the Tower, is a work of so much ability as regards the conception of the incident and the broad colour-tones (very harmonious in general effect) that we regret to have to allude to the mistake of relieving Anne's shadowed head against the sunlit wall, which, however suggestive and true, is disagreeable in result, and therefore a pictorial blemish, as well as depreciatory of the hapless Queen's beauty. Mr. W. B. Richmond's colossal Ariadne lamenting on the seashore (498) is grand in intention, but the figure is much too tall, and the flying drapery extravagant. The visitor will be well rewarded by giving a little extra time to the examination of No. 525, by Mr. F. D. Hardy, for its merits are of that unpretending sort which are apt to escape recognition in the glare of an exhibition. The "Quartette Party" of village musicians practising a piece in the parlour of one of the number, illumined by the light of a summer evening, is delightfully genial, without the least forcing or affectation; and not less admirable is the management of the interior lighting. There are very few painters of this class of subject in our school with whom one can be so well satisfied. "The Happy Mother" (532) is a highly-finished little gem by H. Campo-Tosto. The same remark applies to "The Portfolio" (645), by J. W. Chapman. M. Regamey (to whom, for his Paris and other sketches, this Journal is much indebted) sends a representation of an ill-assorted squadron of dragoons as a sample of the Army of the Loire (652), which is painted with astonishing vigour and breadth of touch. The largest and best of three contributions by Mr. Topham, jun., is "The Fall of Rienzi" (674)—the last Roman tribune, attempting to escape with blackened face and hidden under spoils from the palace, is discovered by the populace and arrested by an officer. A notable advance is here made by this promising young artist: the dramatic composition, draughtsmanship, colouring (the too florid scale of previous works avoided), and effect are all commendable.

Reserving the water-colour drawings in Room VIII for the present, we come to Mr. W. M. Egle's humorous but over-painted illustration of Molière (896). Mr. Hayllar, under the title, "Links in the Chain of Life" (907), renders, in his brightest, nattiest manner, and with nice perception of character, a family reunion in the old rustic homestead—romping children, grand-parents complacently reposing, a happy father and mother, with "Bob" returned from sea, lengthen the chain, while a pair of bashful lovers suggest that yet another link will shortly be welded. "Howard Succouring the Galley-Slaves at Venice, A.D. 1778" (909), by Mr. Eyre Crowe, is a marvel of minute, yet thoroughly solid, elaboration. The tiny figures of Howard, the slaves to whom he is distributing loaves, and the grantees who have come on board the galley with the philanthropist, are realised with singular vividness, whilst the curious and multifarious details of the galley's build and rig have evidently been studied with the utmost conscientiousness from a model in some naval museum. Mr. W. Gale deserves great credit for contriving an entirely original version of the often-painted subject of "Abraham and Isaac on the Way to Sacrifice" (916), as well as for the careful honesty and merit of his execution. The patriarch is seen turning sadly, yet with unshaken faith towards Isaac at the moment when Abraham is supposed to say, "My son, God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering." The figure and attitude of the boy, as he walks a little aside on a raised path (so that his figure is relieved against the sky), and with his outstretched arms supporting a faggot of wood for the burnt offering, are naturally, and, as it were, accidentally, yet not the less forcibly, suggestive of the Great Sacrifice which he unconsciously typifies. "Abelard and Heloise" (932), by T. B. Wigram, contains two expressive heads, in a rapid desert of background. In K. Halswelle's large picture of the "Elevation of the Host" (936)—a crowd of worshippers in a Roman church—there is also a good deal of canvas "to let." At the height at which the picture is placed the garments of the congregation appear more important than the figures they cover, although one can make out among the smaller figures several characteristic and expressive heads. Yet the artist's aim seems to have been almost limited to giving the textures of the garments, together with effects of light and shade too obviously subservient to the composition, and with too close copyism of John Philip. The consequence is that the picture looks as pretentious in treatment as in size, and its technical effectiveness loses half its value from being essentially second-hand. Mr. Hall's funeral procession of a poor bereaved family, for which he takes as motto the text from the burial service, "I am the Resurrection and the Life" (954), is a work of genuine and deep pathos. It is hard to forget the expression of sorrowful resignation worn on some of the faces. "Adam Warner Hooted at as a Wizard" (959), by H. B. Roberts, we are engraving, and shall, therefore, have another opportunity of describing. "Bonnie Kilmeny" (979), by J. Faed. "The Signal-Breakers on the Bar—Keep Outside" (982), by A. H. Marsh. An illustration, rich and deep in colour, of "Le Malade Imaginaire" (993), by D. T. White. "Recruits of the League" (1007), by M. Tourrier—two nobles and a cardinal reviewing a monastic fraternity who are being drilled to the use of the pike—is inventive and humorous, but dry and harsh in manipulation. "The Mélé" (1008), by T. J. Barker. "Columbus at the Monastery of La Rabida, A.D. 1471" (1020), by C. Lucy, shows the great discoverer expounding his theory of a new world to the friendly and hospitable prior in a cloister of the monastery. "The Village Well" (1034), by H. Cameron—a very close imitation of E. Frère. "The Poison-Test"

(1037), by Mr. C. Green—officers of the first Napoleon standing with pointed pistols over an old fellow whom they are compelling to drink water from a well. T. Green exhibits a grimly imaginative and impressive representation (1081) of a Jacobite escaping from arrest, saluting by way of farewell the traitors' heads spiked on old London Bridge as he steps into a boat in the dimness of earliest dawn. "Woman's Work" (1082)—i.e., digging and straining potatoes, as in France—is a grave and able work by J. D. Watson.

In the Lecture Room the following are noteworthy:—"Home Again: France, 1870" (1089), by F. W. Lawson. "John the Baptist rebuking Herod" (1132), by A. B. Houghton—one of the most original and powerful conceptions in the exhibition. The strange yet well-considered mixture in the palace interior of Oriental and Roman elements has an air of probable vraisemblance which we do not always find in the more obviously studied and often over-crowded archaeological restorations of Alma Tadema. Not less admirable are the figures of the rebuking Precursor; the conscience-stricken old tyrant cowering against the crouching lion which forms an arm to his throne; Herodias lying in insolent voluptuousness on the couch she usurps, and Salomé standing subversively beside her bloodthirsty mother. Exceedingly remarkable in its way, too, is the picture entitled "An Anthem," (1142) by A. Goodwin. The scene, which is realised with consummate truth, as well as with an indescribably tender and poetic pathos as new as it is beautiful, is a country churchyard snow-clad and moonlit; in the foreground a lone woman is placing flowers on a child's grave; the stained-glass windows of the church glow with the lights of evening service, and an appended quotation intimates that the burden of the anthem that, breaking the deathlike stillness of the winter's night, consoles the poor mourner, is the verse from Revelations—"And there shall be no more death; neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain." Lastly, "The Birthday" (1143), an elaborate festal composition, by C. N. Hemy, is the nearest approach (too near, indeed) which the artist has made both to the merits and mannerisms of his master, the late Baron Leys.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### DEVELOPMENT OF MORALS AND LAW.

Mr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S., began his third lecture, on Tuesday week, the 14th inst., by drawing attention to the importance of the moral and political regulations of savage races as throwing light on the general principles of ethics and sociology. He commented on the savage laws relating to homicide and theft, and showed, by examples of tribes in different parts of the world, that, though these acts were regarded as crimes when perpetrated against a member of the family or tribe, they were considered laudable when the victim was a stranger. These laws were therefore founded on self-protection, and not on any abstract moral principle. According to a development theory of morals, family law and morality would precede principles applicable to humanity at large; and the social codes of the lower races accord with this view. Mankind universally have a moral sense—that is, each tribe has the power of judging certain actions to be right or wrong, and public opinion and law enforce these judgments; but at different stages of civilisation, and under different circumstances, the moral and legal code varies extremely, so that actions considered atrocious by some nations are regarded as meritorious by others. After referring to examples of this, Mr. Tylor traced out the ethnology of the law of the avenger of blood, first referring to its original form, as still existing among the savages of Australia and South America, where, by repressing murder, it holds society together. This ancient custom is represented by the Corsican vendetta; and Shere Ali, the assassin of Lord Mayo, was transported to the Andaman Isles for executing in British territory a blood-revenge which would have been a legal act in his own country. Our custom of calling upon private individuals to prosecute offenders, instead of employing a public prosecutor, is also a survival of the old revenge theory of criminal law, although the principle has died out. In illustration of the theory that moral rules of kindly action began first with the family and were afterwards extended to mankind in general, Mr. Tylor described the practices existing among such nations as the Dyaks, West Africans, and Burmese, of making covenants of alliance by tasting each other's blood, and thus becoming of one blood and entitled to the rights and privileges of kinship. This custom also existed in old Europe; and in Bohemia a lover believes that his mistress will be magically attracted to him if he can contrive that she shall drink of a liquid containing a drop of his blood. From such facts as these Mr. Tylor inferred that moral and legal codes do not originate from intuitive perceptions or from a primitive standard, but are products evolved through successive stages by society itself, the experience of mankind leading, in a civilised world, to codes more and more conducive to the wellbeing of the human race.

### EVAPORATION.—HEAT FROM CHEMICAL ACTION.

Professor Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., began his sixth lecture, on Thursday week, by explaining, in accordance with the dynamical theory of heat, the following experiment:—Some solid carbonic acid gas in the form of snow was put into a red hot platinum crucible, and on it was poured some sulphuric ether. When a brass sphere filled with water was plunged into the pasty mass thus formed, the water froze, in consequence of the intense cold caused by evaporation, and by its expansion burst the sphere. The Professor then, after boiling some water in a silver basin over a gas flame, showed that it would not boil if the basin were previously made red hot. The water in that case rolled about in what has been termed the "spheroidal condition," sometimes assuming the form of a beautiful rosette, as was shown on the screen by means of a reflector and the electric lamp. The temperature of the drop was stated to be always below that of boiling water; and, as in the case of the carbonic acid and ether, there was no contact at all with the hot metal, in consequence of the rapid evaporation. The drop was lifted up by the passage of molecular projectiles between its under surface and the hot basin. Referring to the cold produced by liquefaction, Dr. Tyndall said that this effect is sometimes more than neutralised by chemical action, which he illustrated, first, by the solution of zinc in sulphuric acid; and then proceeded to give other examples of the heat due to chemical action, stating that it can only be developed between bodies whose attractions are not yet satisfied. The visible combustion of the metal potassium in water was attributed to its attraction for oxygen; the hydrogen being inflamed by the heat. The intense heat of the voltaic pile also is generated by the chemical action of the water upon the zinc, and of the sulphuric acid upon the oxide of zinc so formed. Among other examples, Dr. Tyndall showed the combustibility of iron by burning a file by means of the voltaic battery and also in a jet of oxygen; and, as examples of the value of bodies as fuel, he stated that carbon is estimated to possess about 8000 units of heat; zinc, 1300; iron, 4100; and hydrogen, 34,000. In combustion he said that the actions are mutual, both the fuel and the oxygen of the

air being burned. He next exhibited and explained the structure of gas and candle flames, and showed the peculiar effect produced upon flame by the refraction of the air. A candle was lit and placed in the receiver of an air-pump. A large envelope of feeble flame encompassed the real flame when the receiver was exhausted; and it was stated that a similar effect takes place upon a candle flame on the summit of Mont Blanc, through the rarefied atmosphere. Dr. Tyndall then showed that as coal gas burns in air, so also air can burn in coal gas; and finally he exhibited the combustion of coke, and its analogue the diamond, in oxygen after ignition by a Bunsen's flame.

### SUBSTITUTES FOR GUNPOWDER.

Mr. F. A. Abel, F.R.S., chief chemist of the War Department, at the evening meeting, on Friday, the 17th inst., opened his discourse by briefly referring to the attempts made, without any decided success, to apply more powerful explosive agents than gunpowder, and especially guncotton, to artillery. He next alluded to the more promising results obtained in small arms, especially those arrived at by the late Guncotton Committee in 1867-8 with the Snider rifle and compressed guncotton, the explosion of which was controlled by the superposition of inert material between the particles. He then described some results obtained during the search for a safe and powerful agent for use in shells, and illustrated by experiments the influence of various physical and mechanical conditions upon the susceptibility of substances to explode by concussion, &c. This was followed by an account of picric powder, one of the safest of violent explosive agents, which has been shown to be a satisfactory material for shells, in regard to safe use and manufacture. With respect to progress in the application of explosives to mining and engineering purposes, Mr. Abel especially commented on guncotton and nitro-glycerine, and explained how the latter, the most dangerous of explosives in its pure liquid state, had been converted by Mr. Alfred Nobel into the solid or plastic form, termed dynamite, which can be conveniently and safely used. Some other preparations of nitro-glycerine resembling dynamite were then noticed, including lithofracteur; and the individual merits of guncotton and dynamite were compared with each other and with gunpowder. It was shown that the first two are about equal in regard to power, and that, though they are very superior to gunpowder where great violence and suddenness of action are required (as in the removal of rocks and in the demolition of military works), yet there are certain applications in which the gradually explosive action of gunpowder is the most valuable, and which, in fact, render it irreplaceable. The readiness with which nitro-glycerine preparations freeze at rather high temperatures, in which state their successful employment demands special arrangements, was noticed as an inherent defect; while their plastic condition when unfrozen was described as a decided advantage, since they can be tightly rammed into blast holes of irregular form, for which use compressed guncotton is not so well adapted. The absolute safety of the manufacture of compressed guncotton, its secure preservation in the damp state, and the expeditious restoration of its powers by drying, were demonstrated; and the keeping qualities of these explosives were shown to be much more reliable now than in former times, when the conditions of their pure and uniform manufacture were not so well understood. The cause of the Stowmarket guncotton explosion of August last was then examined, and demonstrated to have been clearly due to accidental causes, totally unconnected with the stability of the material itself. The results of some recent experiments, instituted by the Government Committee on Guncotton on the south coast, were described as having thrown considerable light on the cause of the violence of the Stowmarket explosion, and to have demonstrated the advisability of placing dry guncotton under the same restrictions as other explosive agents. In conclusion, Mr. Abel referred to some interesting results, recently arrived at by Dr. Sprengel and himself, indicating that the application of explosive agents is still a fruitful subject for investigation. The lecture was fully illustrated by experiments and specimens. The Earl of Rosse, F.R.S., was in the chair.

### CHEMISTRY OF LIGHT.

Professor H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S., of Owens College, Manchester, began a course of four lectures on the Chemical Action of Light, on Saturday last, with some remarks on the principles involved in all chemical changes, and then proceeded to show, by experiments, how chemical action may be effected, either by mere contact of particles, solid, liquid, or gaseous, by mechanical means, by heat, and, finally, by light; in illustration of which he caused a mixture of chlorine and hydrogen, in a glass bulb, to explode by the light of the electric lamp, and the flash of ignited magnesium. He then adverted to the action of solar light in converting the carbonic-acid gas of the atmosphere into its elements, carbon and oxygen, in the growth of plants, and also to its action upon the salts of silver, upon which is founded the art of photography. The peculiar blackening effect which light produces on the white chloride of silver, he said, was observed in the middle of the sixteenth century; but it was not till 1777 that the Swedish chemist Scheele fully explained the phenomenon. After exhibiting these effects Professor Roscoe described and illustrated Priestley's interesting experiments on the chemical action of light on vegetation, and the subsequent labours of Decandolle, Saussure, and Ritter, demonstrating by degrees the grand relations of the atmospheric equilibrium of animal and vegetable life, and their dependence upon the heat and chemical action of solar radiation. The chemical rays of the solar spectrum (the violet or more refrangible) differ from the other rays only in their wave lengths and their greater intensity of vibration. Professor Roscoe, before proceeding to the study of these chemical rays, commented on the general distribution of the actions of light, illustrated by a fine spectrum projected on the screen and a series of diagrams; and he alluded to Sir John Herschel's discovery of the invisible ultra-red rays and to Dr. Tyndall's exhibition of them and their powers in the phenomena of calorescence, and to the demonstration of the existence of the invisible ultra-violet rays by the researches of Ritter and Wollaston. The results of the studies of the spectrum by Becquerel, Rutherford, and Kirchhoff, in their relation to the invisible rays and their action having been noticed, the ultra-violet rays were exhibited by means of uranium glass, producing the phenomenon termed fluorescence. Professor Roscoe stated that Helmholtz, by special precautions, was enabled to see the whole of the ultra-violet rays, partly because of the fluorescence of the eye, in confirmation of which he exhibited the fluorescent power of the ox's eye, the discovery of Dr. Bence Jones. In the concluding experiments it was shown how quartz lenses are employed in ascertaining how far the invisible rays extend in solar light, and how artificial light of a higher degree of refrangibility than that found in solar radiation may be obtained by the spectra of metals.

Mr. E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., will give a discourse on "Old and New Art" at the next evening meeting, Friday, the 31st.





HAMPSTEAD HEATH ON A HOLIDAY.



## HAMPSTEAD-HEATH ON WHIT MONDAY.

The humours of holiday folk on Hampstead-heath were fully displayed last Monday. In fact, our two-page Illustration shows but a small part, though a characteristic part, of that bewildering scene of Cockney mirth. There at least 10,000 or 12,000 people might at one time be seen, playing the fool, without reproof, in twenty different ways, and doing themselves no harm thereby. From the flagstaff on the western summit, near Jack Straw's Castle, overlooking Fognal and Hendon; along the Spaniards road towards Highgate; around the ugly deep sand-pits which deface the Heath to right and left of that highway; then down the right-hand slope into the Vale of Health; in the grove of stunted willows called a tea-garden, in front of the tall castellated building, where beer and gin are sold (on the site of Leigh Hunt's cottage, where Shelley sailed his paper boats on the pond, where Keats wrote his ode to the nightingale!), and farther over the East Heath to South-End and the railway station—was the congregation of working-class Londoners, everywhere swarming in multitudinous clusters, like flies upon a batch of cakes in a baker's sunny shop-window.

The diverse means and manners of their miscellaneous diversion were such as their fathers and mothers used to practise before the modern march of intellect began—such as were in vogue at Greenwich Fair till its recent abolition. That pretty and innocent combination of young people called "Kiss-in-the-Ring," which reminds one of the age of pastoral simplicity—the *bella età dell'oro*—was, of course, the most attractive to both sexes above sixteen years old. Circles of vast circumference were formed and strictly kept wherever the ground lay clear; and the sly damsel who had challenged the youth of her choice by giving him a flower, a straw, or a wisp of paper, would scream as she darted outside, with a few paces of start by law, to be chased and captured within fifty yards, that she might pay a sweet forfeit in the sympathising Ring. It was good to see the grace of a chivalrous courtesy with which the fortunate Bill or Harry would take off his hat and bow to his willing victim before sealing the confession of her defeat with a chaste salute upon her blushing cheek. Neither he nor Mary Ann had any reason to be ashamed of their honest conformity to the rules of the game—*è la vergogna inutile dov'è la colpa ignota*. Next in favour to this form of social entertainment was that of dancing. It was effectively promoted by the presence of many Italian and English performers on the grinding organ. These instrumentalists seemed to be quite indifferent what tunes they played for the purpose; so that one would be emitting the solemn drone of the Old Hundredth, a second playing a brisk waltz, a Scotch reel, or an Irish jig, a third warbling some passionate operatic air like "Ah che la morte," within a dozen yards of each other; while the children, if not the elder girls, would be footing it with equal seeming enjoyment. This indeed may be observed in town, any fine summer evening, on the pavement of Claremarket, for instance, or in the wide roadway of Great Wildstreet, Drury-lane, seldom traversed by carts or cabs. The little girls, from four years old to fourteen, all dance wonderfully well, and with a pretty air of unaffected self-possession, choosing each other for partners in the waltz. The awkward boys are never seen to join them, but one will now and then pretend to mock their twinkling footsteps with a grotesque *pas seul* of original buffoonery, which provokes their maidenly contempt. Adult dancing-parties on the Heath were too often disturbed by stupid louts who chose to thrust their hulking bodies in the way of the fair waltzers on purpose to disconcert them. The donkey-riders also, not by the donkeys' or the riders' fault, but that of belabouring drivers behind, would sometimes execute a Balaclava charge on the position of the whirling couples, and throw them into confusion for a moment. But every vexation was endured with good temper, so far as the peripatetic observer who writes this report could see and hear in an hour's circuit of the Heath, between five and six o'clock. He did not meet a drunken man or woman, or witness an indecent act, or hear a quarrelsome or an obscene word in all that motley assemblage. The behaviour of the people was so good that one must sincerely wish them many returning days of such hearty and healthy pleasure.

As for the minor features of this entertaining scene, they are familiar to all who ever went to a country fair. For equestrian exercise there was little room; but on a plebeian Rotten-row, turning off from the high road, with soft and sandy ground where a tumble would not hurt, a few jaded horses and ponies, as well as donkeys, were bedridden by gallant young 'prentices, or small boys, who commonly rode better than their elders; and there was much violent shaking of the reins, spasmodic clapping of the loose knees against the saddle-flaps, bobbing and bumping of the rider's body in his doubtful seat, and bending aside to hold the stirrup with one hand, that he might replace his foot in it, with mingled yells of triumph and alarm. The course, however, was so short and so encumbered that neither horsemanship nor assmanship could be displayed to advantage, the high road being interdicted to those twopenny and sixpenny riders, and reserved for the cabs, the barouches, and the chaises, which brought parties of middle-class spectators to watch the fun of the day. There was some amusement for everybody, for every age, sex, and disposition. Strong and skilful arms hurled the short sticks at rows of cocoanuts set up on poles, or empty bottles and cups hung upon a rope stretched from tree to tree. Lazy and curious youngsters peeped into a box through the two lenses of a stereoscope to behold the wondrous pictures of battles in France, or the "sensation female models from Paris," which ought not to have been allowed by the police. One addicted to experimental philosophy would take hold of the handles of a galvanic battery, and bravely suffer the tingling torture for a time recorded by the moving index on the dial. Another would stand with his sweetheart to have their likenesses cut out in black paper by the clever artist whose tools are a pair of scissors and a little brush for his paste of bronze-powder. The skipping-ropes, which plied for hire in every part of the Heath, were used by girls and boys of full growth more freely than by children. A young man would pride himself on keeping his pipe alight and his hands in his pockets as he cleared the rope a hundred times; a young woman, beating time with her nimble feet, would find her smartly-ribboned hat knocked off her head by the swing of the rope above her. The little ones, with coloured paper garlands about their caps, or tiny flags and whisks in their hands, beset the stalls of the sweetmeat vendors, and seemed never to lack a halfpenny for what they desired. Wanton urchins and their sisters, having procured a well-known instrument that makes a noise like the tearing of cloth, would furtively use it on the backs of persons wearing their best Sunday clothes. There was smacking of whips, springing of rattles, blowing of whistles, thumping of drums, exploding of crackers, and every other nuisance of a sound that pleases the ear of unruly childhood; but there was no crying of childish sorrow. Here was a placid baby, enthroned in its perambulator, with its attendant sisters and brothers, silently gazing at the mighty bustle, which never broke its mental repose; there was another baby, laid upon the cool grass, in a bundle

made of its father's pea-jacket and its mother's shawl, to sleep the sleep of the pure; there was a third, suckled at the bosom of its parent, who sat, a happy woman, in that throng of thousands, forgetting all the world—all but the little creature she held in her arms, and lulled it with a soothing song. When her husband comes back from his turn at the rustic games she will be treated to something from the various refreshment-stalls. These offer a cup of tea or coffee a raspberry ice, or a bottle of ginger-beer, with fruits or cakes, or shrimps, or pieces of cold fried fish, on slices of bread, to be eaten with the tea-drinking. In the willow grove at the bottom of the Vale, if one prefers a more sedate and orderly repast, there is room at the tea-garden tables. Let the women have their tea, by all means, for the men will have their beer; and it is a long way to drag the tired children home to Hoxton or Clerkenwell.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The performances immediately following those last recorded by us have consisted of repetitions of operas given as recently noticed—"Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mlle. Albani in the principal character; "La Favorita," with Madame Pauline Lucrea as Leonora; and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," with Madame Adelina Patti as Rosina.

On Saturday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given with the same cast as recently, excepting the substitution of Madame Monbelli for Madame Miolan-Carvalho as the Countess—the last-named lady having returned to Paris—and the resumption of the characters of Figaro and the Count by Signori Cotogni and Graziani.

On Monday, Madame Adelina Patti appeared as Leonora, in "Il Trovatore," for the only time this season, when her performance displayed the same exceptional merits as on the single occasion of her appearance in the character last year. Her acting and singing again raised the audience to enthusiasm in several scenes, particularly in that of the "Miserere," which was one of the three encores of the evening. Signor Nicolini, as Manrico, sang with much energy, particularly in the aria, "Di quella pira," and the characters of Azucena and the Count were sustained, as formerly, by Mlle. Scalchi and Signor Graziani.

On Tuesday Mlle. Albani added a fourth character to those in which she had previously appeared here. As Gilda, in Verdi's "Rigoletto," this lady displayed all that charm of voice and style previously commented on, together with a greater degree of passionate intensity than she had previously manifested. The aria "Caro nome," was given with exquisite grace and refinement, and had to be repeated; and in the succeeding music, in which love and despair are the sentiments to be expressed, Mlle. Albani proved the possession of considerable dramatic power. In the small part of Madalena Mlle. Alvina Ohm made her first appearance. Of this lady we shall prefer speaking after having heard her in a more prominent character. Signor Graziani's performance as the unhappy Court jester, Rigoletto, is still among his best assumptions. Signor Nicolini, as the Duke, sang with earnestness, but appeared to be somewhat under the influence of a cold.

The production of Prince Poniatowski's new opera, "Gelmira"—written for this theatre and for Madame Adelina Patti—is announced for Tuesday next.

The third of the Floral Hall Concerts—in association with the Royal Italian Opera—is to take place this afternoon.

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Signor Italo Campanini has added another success to that which he obtained as Gennaro, in "Lucrezia Borgia," on his first appearance; and subsequently, as Edgardo, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," last week, the new tenor made his fourth and fifth appearances, and was received with the same demonstrative signs of approval as those which greeted him on the previous occasions. The good quality of his voice and his refined style, especially in cantabile passages, were again displayed in several instances—particularly in the love-duet with Lucia, in the contract scene ("Chi me frena") and in Edgardo's final aria, "Fra poco." Last week's performances of "Lucia di Lammermoor" brought back Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg, the American artist who made so favourable impression on her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1867, and again in the following season at the Drury Lane Opera. The voice of Mlle. Kellogg, always of pure and sympathetic quality, appears to have gained in richness and power during her four years' absence in her native country. Her delivery of the cavatina, "Regnava nel silenzio," was characterised by much grace and expression, and the closing portion, "Quando rapita," by brilliant and facile execution of bravura passages—especially notable being the singer's command of a perfectly intonated shake, a rare accomplishment in these days. In the duets with her lover and her brother, in the contract music, and in the final scene of delirium, Mlle. Kellogg sang with alternate sentiment and passion; and her performance throughout was that of an accomplished and intellectual artist. Signor Mendioroz gave the music of Enrico with much refinement, and Signor Poli was an impressive Raimondo.

The first appearance of Mlle. Christine Nilsson, since her recent return from America, is announced for Tuesday next—as Violetta in "La Traviata"—M. Capoul being also then to reappear as Alfredo.

Mr. J. F. Barnett's annual concert took place, at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening, when his two cantatas, "Paradise and the Peri" and "The Ancient Mariner," were performed, with full orchestra and chorus—the solo singers having been Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. L. Thomas. Of the works themselves, and of their successful reception in London and the provinces, we have heretofore spoken. "The Ancient Mariner," it will be remembered, was composed for and produced at the Birmingham Festival of 1867, and the other work at that of 1870. Both the cantatas—conducted by Mr. Barnett—were again favourably received on Monday.

Mr. Santley's return to England, after his absence of several months in America, was appropriately signalled by the concert which he gave, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, when he was received with the most enthusiastic greeting. His first performance—"O ruddier than the cherry," from Handel's "Acis and Galatea"—was encored, and replied to by "The Yeoman's Wedding." In these, in Wallace's "Bell-Ringer," and in Dr. Boyce's "Hearts of Oak," our excellent baritone displayed all his well-known excellence of voice and style. Other eminent vocalists contributed to a varied programme.

The concert of Miss Philp—a well-known teacher of singing and the composer of many successful songs and ballads—took place last week, when several of her new compositions were performed with great success. Miss Philp also displayed her powers as a vocalist, and was assisted by some eminent singers and instrumentalists.

A testimonial to Sir John Goss is in progress—to take the

shape of an endowment of a scholarship for chorister boys at the College of Organists.

At the Opéra Comique, in the Strand, the répertoire has been increased by the addition of two small one-act pieces, "Les Noces de Jeannette," by Victor Massé; and "Le Châlet," by Adolphe Adam. The "Galathée" of the former was announced for to-night (Saturday); and Auber's "L'Ambasadrice" for Monday.

The musical season at the Royal Albert Hall is progressing actively and successfully. The first of the Popular Concerts—similar to those of St. James's Hall, and, like them, directed by Mr. Arthur Chappell—took place last week. The first of the oratorio concerts, "The Messiah," with Mr. Sims Reeves, was announced for Wednesday evening; the second operatic concert, including the performances of most of the principal singers of the Drury Lane Opera, is to take place this (Saturday) afternoon; the last of the "People's Concerts" (at cheap prices) will be given on Tuesday; and the second choral concert (conducted by M. Gounod) on Wednesday next.

At the fifth of Dr. Wylde's New Philharmonic concerts, last week, the orchestral pieces were Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony; and the overtures, "Anacreon," by Cherubini, and "Men of Prometheus," by Beethoven. Madame Arabella Goddard played Moscheles's pianoforte concerto in E; and the vocalists were Mlle. Marimon and Madame Kapp-Young.

## THE THEATRES.

The reappearance of Miss Bateman in London attracted, on Saturday, a numerous and fashionable audience to the Lyceum Theatre, directed by her father. The drama was, of course, "Leah," and the persecuted Jewish maiden was sustained by her original representative. Miss Bateman retains all her vigour, and in some situations exhibited more force than formerly. The curse was powerfully delivered. The cast presented novelties. Mr. Ryder gave dignity and point to the character of the apostate Bertolf, and Mr. C. Warner, as Rudolph the lover, invested the part with a grace and meaning not usually accorded even by intelligent actors. Mr. Addison was Father Lorenz, and Madalena was sustained very beautifully by Miss Virginia Francis, under which name we recognise another daughter of Mr. Bateman. The performance was illustrated by some excellent scenery.

At the Charing Cross, now the scene of Mr. Maccabe's eccentricities, an excellent petite drama was produced on Saturday—a protean farce, so called, by Mr. Tom Hood, in which Mr. Maccabe assumes several characters. This quaint production is entitled "Hush! or, The Amateur Detective." This same amateur, personated, of course, by Mr. Maccabe, is a certain Mr. Timothy Mole, a commercial traveller, who has a penchant for police practice. A paragraph in the Mud-clod Express serves as a stimulant to his fancy, and contains an account of a supposed murder. To succeed in the detection of the criminal, Mole assumes a series of disguises—viz., as Cyrus Whirlwind, of the United States; Lieut. Mayne-Tupper, of the Royal Navy, and Mrs. Pepperly, a doting mother. The person on whom his suspicion falls is Dr. Crackman, a lunatic professional, who is seeking an escaped patient, and mistakes Mole for one. Both plot against each other, and at last occasion each other's arrest. All perplexities, however, are dissipated by the appearance of the supposed victim himself, who has caused the account to be inserted in the country paper to subvert purposes of his own. Mr. Maccabe's acting in all the characters was exceedingly clever, and fully carried out the humour intended by the witty author of the little drama. Mr. Hood appeared at its conclusion to receive the justly-deserved congratulations of the audience.

It is a curious idea to subject the fine poem of "Christabel" to burlesque treatment. Mr. Coleridge's work is but a fragment, though wonderfully suggestive of a complete plot. The want of incidents one might have fancied would have secured it from profanation. Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, however, thought otherwise, and has supplemented the imperfect story with his own inventions. These so preponderate over the materials of the poem that, beyond the names of the characters, the spectator can scarcely detect any resemblance between the work and its travesty. The success of the performance, at the Court, depends on Mr. Righton's imitations of Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Sara White. He personates Bracy the Bard, who is portrayed as an unsuccessful author, terrified by the supposition that he has murdered a muffin-man, whose bell annoyed him. Fanny Josephs, as the Lady Geraldine, sang and acted with the greatest intelligence. Christabel herself was handsomely represented by Miss Nellie Bromley. The action is included in three scenes, which do credit to the pencil of Mr. Walter Hann. The costumes are of the prettiest, and glitter with ornament. The allusions to theatrical establishments and new pieces are frequent, and commanded repeated applause. Mr. Gilbert à Beckett has decidedly made a hit with an unlikely subject.

Mr. J. S. Clarke appeared at the Strand, on Monday, as the Fat Boy, in the farce of "To Parents and Guardians." The assumption of the part, after Keeley, was a bold step in itself—one, however, justified by its success. Mr. Clarke's portraiture has the merit of originality, and provokes immoderate laughter, while at the same time it never for a moment disturbs the impression made in the character by the departed veteran. Mrs. Raymond, as Lady Nettler, was excellent. The exigencies of a small company compelled Mr. Crouch to take the part of the poor French usher—one entirely out of his line.

The composer M. Hervé has made his appearance at the Holborn, in the opéra-bouffe of "Dr. Faust," which has been placed on the stage in a costly manner, particularly in regard to the costumes. Mr. Lionel Brough is very amusing; and Miss Selina Dolaro, Mlle. Clary, and Miss Armour are seen at their best.

Miss Glyn (Mrs. E. S. Dallas) is about to give Shakspearean readings at the Hanover-square Rooms. The series will begin on Monday next, when Miss Glyn will read from "Anthony and Cleopatra."

A new lecture-hall, reading-room, gymnasium, &c., attached to the Wisbeach Working Men's Club and Institute, which have been erected at a cost of £1100, were opened, on Monday, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely.

Sir Stafford Northcote addressed the Exeter Chamber of Commerce, yesterday week, on several important questions. With regard to the income tax, which pressed hardly on commercial and professional classes, he said he could hold out no hope of its abolition. The railway problem was not to be solved by unrestricted competition; but he had no doubt that a satisfactory solution would be arrived at. On the Alabama Claims he wished to speak guardedly; but, as one of the Commissioners, he clearly understood that indirect claims were not included in the treaty. He hoped that no mere punctilio would stand in the way of a satisfactory settlement. He was convinced that the negotiations which resulted in the treaty had served to put the two nations on better terms, and praised the conduct of the respective peoples in a trying time.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## MARQUIS CAMDEN.

The Most Hon. John Charles Pratt, Marquis Camden, died, at his residence in Eaton-square, on the 4th inst. His Lordship was born June 30, 1810, the eldest son of George Charles, second Marquis Camden, K.G., by Harriet, his wife, second daughter of the Right Rev. Geo. Murray, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, and was grandson of John Jeffreys, first Marquis Camden, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1798. The nobleman whose death we record was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was created hon. M.A. in 1859. For a few months, as Earl of Brecknock, he sat in the House of Commons for Brecon—viz., from February to August, 1866, when he succeeded to the marquise by the death of his father. His Lordship married, 1866, Lady Clementina Augusta Spencer-Churchill, younger daughter of George, fifth Duke of Marlborough, and leaves surviving issue a daughter, Lady Clementine Frances Anne, and an infant son, born within the last month, who is now fourth Marquis Camden.

## THE EARL OF CARYSFORT, K.P.

The Right Hon. Granville-Leveson Proby, fourth Earl of Carysfort, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Carysfort, of Norman Cross, in the county of Huntingdon, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, a Knight of St. Patrick and a Privy Counsellor, formerly Captain in the 74th High-

landers, died at Florence on the 18th inst. His Lordship met with a severe accident last summer, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He was born Sept. 14, 1825, and, while Lord Proby, represented the county of Wicklow from 1858 to 1868. From 1859 to 1866 he filled the office of Comptroller of the Queen's Household, and in 1868 succeeded his father in the peerage. His Lordship was second son of Granville-Leveson, third Earl of Carysfort, Admiral R.N. (distinguished at the Nile and Trafalgar), and of Isabella, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Howard. He married, July 19, 1853, Lady Augusta Maria Hare, daughter of William, second Earl of Listowel, but had no issue. His only surviving brother and heir is William, present and fifth Earl of Carysfort, born in 1836, who is married to Charlotte Mary, daughter of the Rev. R. B. Heathcote, Rector of Chingford, Essex. The noble family of Proby, one of antiquity in Huntingdonshire, retained, in addition to the valuable estates it possessed in the county of Wicklow, and near the Black Rock, in the vicinity of Dublin, the old hereditary seat of Elton Hall, near Stilton.

## SIR T. B. DANCER, BART.

Sir Thomas Bernard Dancer, Bart., of Modreeny House, in the county of Tipperary, J.P., died at Bath, on the 8th inst., only the day after the marriage there of his eldest daughter. He was born Feb. 9, 1806, the eldest son of Sir Amynal Dancer, fifth Baronet, by Jemima Matilda, his wife, third daughter and coheir of Philip Going, Esq., of Monaquil, in the county of Tipperary, and Grace, his wife, sister of Thomas Bernard, Esq., M.P., of Castle Bernard, King's County. Sir Thomas succeeded his father in 1843, and in 1852 was High Sheriff of the county of Tipperary. He married, Aug. 7, 1845, Helen Jane, only child of John Johnston, Esq., of Herts, and had, with six daughters, the two eldest of whom are married, an only son, now Sir Thomas Johnston Dancer, Bart., born in 1852.

## GEN. SIR J. L. PENNEFATHER.

General Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, G.C.B., Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Colonel of the 22nd Foot, whose death recently took place, was third son of the Rev. John Pennefather, and nephew of Richard Pennefather, Esq., of New Park, in the county of Tipperary, M.P. for Cashel. He was born in 1800, entered the Army in 1818, and served under Sir Charles Napier in India. During the Crimean War he commanded the first brigade of the Second Division, participating in the Battles of the Alma and Inkermann and the siege of Sebastopol. He was commander of the forces at Malta in 1856-7, and at Aldershot from 1860-5, and became a full General in 1868. Sir John received the insignia of K.C.B. in 1854, and of G.C.B. in 1867, and was appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1870. He married, 1834, Catherine, eldest daughter of John Carr, Esq., of Mountrath, Queen's County.

## THE HON. SIR J. D. BLIGH.

The Hon. Sir John Duncan Bligh, K.C.B., D.C.L., died at Sandgate, Kent, on the 8th inst. He was born in 1799, the second son of John, fourth Earl of Darnley, by Elizabeth, his wife, third daughter of the late Right Hon. William Brownlow, of Lurgan. Educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, he was attached to the Embassy at Vienna in 1820, and to that of Paris in 1823. He went on a special mission to Russia in 1826, and was accredited as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of the Hague in 1832. Later in the same year he was made Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in 1835 at Stockholm, and in 1838 at Hanover, retiring in 1856. Sir John married first, 1835, Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of Thomas Gisborne, Esq., M.P., and by her had an only daughter. He married, secondly, Nov. 28, 1865, Anne Julia, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Francis and Lady Catherine Brownlow.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*\*\* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

H. TIVENDALL is thanked for the problems. He must, however, be good enough to explain which copy of No. 2 is the amended one; for, from neglecting the precaution to attach the corrected copy to his letter, it has got mixed up with the other diagrams. V. GURUJAS.—You may depend upon an impartial verdict. LARVAE.—They shall be duly examined. G. COLLINS.—The attack and defence are both very carefully played. Why do not J. de K. and his opponent devote a few months to the study of the openings? It would improve them wonderfully.

TO CONTRIBUTORS OF CHESS PROBLEMS.—We have on hand again a considerable number of Chess Problems, of which we can find no solution because they have not the composer's names attached. Contributors should understand that it is not enough to send their names or signatures in the letter accompanying their contributions, as the latter letters get mixed up with hundreds of others. Every problem should be numbered, have the solution at the back of the diagram, and the author's name on the top of it. These easy precautions would save a deal of trouble and a great deal of disappointment.

R. V.—It is correct and promising, but deficient in point. C. I. P. D.—Both positions are intelligible. Why do you and other young composers avoid the only unmistakable mode of describing the men—that of giving their initials? Thus—W K for White King.

A. DALR.—An obvious mate in two moves. I. A. W. H.—1. What is your defence in No. 9 to—1. B to K8th, or to 1. B to Kt 6th, or to 1. B takes K R P? 2. Please observe the query above to "C. I. P. D." Your method of distinguishing the men is very embarrassing.

O. M.—The "Battle of Sedan" is an easy victory for White. A mere succession of checks. G. W. of Sunbury.—Nos 7 and 14 are marked for insertion.

K. HEALY.—They shall appear very shortly. H. E. KIDSON.—We believe it to be good and sound.

STUDENT, King's College.—The only chess club in London possessing a "chess library" worth the name is the St. George's. The library there is so good as to be of itself a strong inducement for an amateur to join the club. On other points you had better consult Mr. Hampton, the hon. secretary, 29, King-street, St. James's.

AN OLD FRIEND asks if any correspondent can give him information regarding the position which follows. His impression is that it was published in England about 1859—White: K at Q Kt sq, B at Q 5th, Kt at K B 3rd; P's at Q B 4th, Q Kt 3rd, Q B 2nd, and Q 2nd. Black: K at Q R 6th; P at Q R 3rd, Q 3rd, Q 4th, and K 7th. White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1471 has been received from A. B. C.—1. Dament—G. S.—B. A.—Conrad—Dante—Peterson—Egbert—M. M.—Zoro—Stanley Bullock—Trial—M. A.—Felix—Deroyon—J. Murray—L. B.—Miranda—Apjohn—Bessie—Cyrus—L. S. D.—Phillip—Argent—E. B. G.—Pip—Vistor—Brindisi—Klopstock—N. B. E.—Learner—Box and Cox—Obadiah—M. P.—R. A.—F. R. S.—Vapid—J. B. W.—Kepo—J. P.—H. C. D.—P. B. K.—Ben—and Colonna.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. 1X.—Third list of those who have solved this puzzle.—Subscriber—Mentor—Dorothea—Craiborne—Edgar—Ye Happy Familie—F. R. Backwell—E. D. Fuss. Marl. Coll.—Dan—W. D. Cullen—Dennis—Prograve—Corporal Trim—B. E. W.—Dizy—Peto—Vigo—Dandis—Diamond—I. O. H.—J. W.—Bunny—Tristram—Hackney—Charles Dunmore—Emily—Dimock—N. E. S.—Folkstone—Triptolemus—Amy Robert—S. T. L.—R. D.—Ben Bowline—James Plush—Miramonte—The Duchess of Fitz-Battle-Axe—Jeremy—Tom Tiddler—Clara—Chilverella—F. G. S.—Sandford and Merton—Old King Cole—Norman—Captain Cuttle—Bob—Jim Crow—T. B. W.—S. B. K.—Van Dunk—Simlad—W. G. W.—Di Verno—Victrix—Luz—Inkle and Yarico—Willy—Banjo—Percival.

\*\*\* A large number of Answers to Correspondents are deferred from want of room.

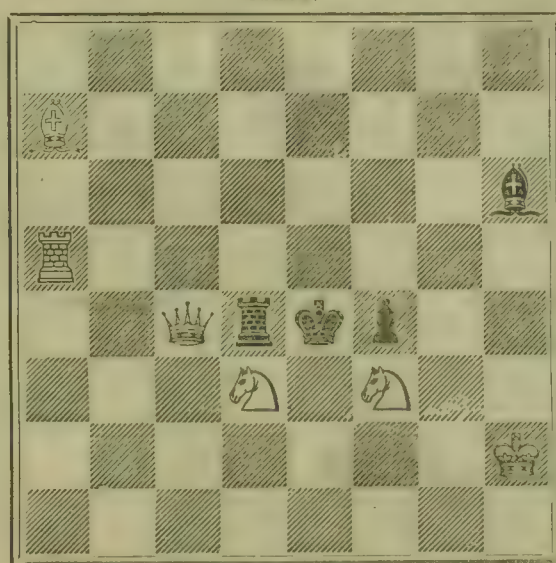
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1471.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 3rd	P takes R*	3. B takes Kt (dis. ch). Mate.	
2. B to Q B 5th	Kt moves		
*1.	P moves	3. R to Q B 5th. Mate.	
2. P takes P	P takes P		

## PROBLEM NO. 1474.

By Mr. H. TIVENDALL.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in two moves.

## THE CHESS-MATCH BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Game between Colonel ROBERTSON and Mr. M.—in the above Tournament. (Lewis's Counter Gambit.)

BLACK (Col. R.).	WHITE (Mr. M.).	BLACK (Col. R.).	WHITE (Mr. M.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
2. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	15. Kt to Q 2nd	R to K B sq
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	16. P to Q R 3rd	
This move is one of many improvements in the openings due to the eminent master whose name it bears. It usually leads to an animated game.			
4. B takes P		17. P to Q B 4th	K to K 3rd
If the first player takes the Pawn with his Pawn, the second takes his K B Pawn, checking, &c.			
5. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. K R to K sq	Kt to K Kt 3rd
Q to K B 3rd is also a good way of continuing the attack. See the <i>Chess-player's Handbook</i> , pp. 202, 203.			
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	19. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 6th
7. B takes P (ch)	R takes B	20. Q R to Q B sq	
8. Kt takes P	Q to K 2nd	Threatening to win a Piece by P to Q 5th (ch), &c.	
The <i>Chess Praxis</i> recommends the following for the second player:—			
9. K to B sq	B takes B P (ch)	21. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K 2nd
10. Q takes R (ch)	Kt to Q 4th	22. P to K B 4th	P to K R 3rd
11. P to Q 4th	Q takes Q	Colonel Robertson has now acquired a position of irresistible force.	
12. P to K 5th	K takes Kt	23. P to K B 5th (ch)	B takes K B P
13. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd	He was compelled to lose a Piece.	
	Kt to Q 4th	24. P takes B (ch)	Kt takes B P
	B to K B 4th	25. P to Q B 5th	B to Q B 2nd
		26. B to K B 2nd	P to Q R 4th
		27. Kt to Q B 4th	P to K R 4th
		28. Kt to Q 6th	P to Q Kt 4th
		29. P tks P (in passg.)	B takes P
		30. Kt takes Kt	R takes Kt
		31. R takes P (ch)	K to K 2nd
		32. P to K 6th	Resigns.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

The following is not unamusing. It was one of several Games played between Mr. J. de SOYRES, of Cambridge, against Mr. E. ANTHONY, of Oxford University.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.).	BLACK (Mr. A.).	WHITE (Mr. S.).	BLACK (Mr. A.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. P to K B 4th	B to Q 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. P takes P	R takes Kt (ch)
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	21. R takes R	P takes P
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	22. B takes B	P takes B
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	23. Q to K B 4th	B to Q 2nd
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	24. Q takes P	
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	Apart from this move, Mr. de Soyres plays the game with skill and care. By taking the Pawn he loses time. The correct line of action appears to be—	
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	25. Q to K 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th	26. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
10. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	27. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to B sq
11. B to Q 3rd	Castles	28. Kt to K 4th	R to K Kt sq
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	29. B takes K R P	Resigns.
13. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd		
14. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd		
15. K to R sq	P takes P		
16. P takes P	B to K Kt 5th		
17. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K 4th		
18. Kt takes Kt	K B P takes Kt		

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Scotch will of the Right Hon. Walter Coningsby Earl of Kellie, was sealed in the London Court, under £21,000 personality; and the Irish probate of Baron Lucius O'Brien Inghinich, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Clare, formerly M.P. for that county, has been taken under £14,400.

The will of General the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., Colonel of the 82nd Foot, son of the third Earl of Ashburnham, was proved on the 8th inst., under £20,000 personality, by his nephew, Percy Mitford, Esq., barrister-at-law, and John Vickerman Longborne, Esq., the executors; to each of whom he leaves a legacy of £500. The will is dated Feb. 6 last. He bequeaths to his nephew A. Bertie Mitford, Esq., of the Foreign Office, £5000; and to his said nephew Percy Mitford, all his law books. He has left legacies to his servants. He directs his executors to convert his estates, real and personal, into money, and that the income arising from the residue, after satisfying all bequests, shall be paid to his sister, Lady Elinor Woodhouse, for her life, and afterwards to her children, except to his nephew Percy Woodhouse, who, he states, is sufficiently provided for.

The will of the late Dr. Barnes of Bunker's Hill, Carlisle, has just been proved, in the registry there, under £90,000 personality. He leaves to each of three daughters £20,000, an estate at Newby to each, an annuity to each of £200 arising from the Tring property in Herts and Bucks, and divides between them the estate at Breckonlands and the house and cottage property in Carlisle. He leaves to his only son, John, his mansion, Bunker's Hill, and the estate contiguous. Half the proceeds of the Tring Park estate is entailed upon his son (this mansion, since the testator's death, has been purchased by Baron Rothschild for £230,000; it was originally built by Sir Christopher Wren for Charles II.). The testator has devised his estate at Brunstun, Herts, to his daughter, Mrs. Dunne. He leaves the residue of his property amongst his son and three daughters, in equal shares.

The will of Edward Moss Dimmock, Esq., of Prospect House, Brenchley, Kent, who died March 20 last, was proved, on the 11th inst., under £80,000 personality, by George Moren and Mungo M'George, Esqs., power being reserved to David Cronin, Esq., the other executor. He bequeaths to his brother's widow, Elizabeth Dimmock, an annuity of £50, and an immediate legacy of £50. To each of his sons and daughters £100 immediate. To his brother John Dimmock a legacy of £2000 and an annuity of £200, together with his mansion Swingle Swangle, Brenchley. He leaves to his eldest daughter the interest from £2000 for her life, and the principal to her children, and divides the residue of his property equally amongst all his other children.

The will of Robert Blake Byass, Esq., late of Brabant-court, Philpot-lane, and of Nevill Court, Tunbridge Wells, has been proved in the London Registry of the Court of Probate by his sons, Mr. Robert Nicholl Byass and Mr. Arthur Byass, the English assets being sworn under the value of £400,000. The whole of the testator's property, subject to a liberal life provision for his widow and legacies to friends, relations, persons in his employ, and charitable institutions, is bequeathed to his two sons in equal shares. The following legacies are left to charitable institutions:—The London Hospital, £1000; Diocesan Church Building Society, £1000; Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £500; Tunbridge Wells Infirmary, £500; Royal Free Hospital, £200; Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, £200; Consumption Hospital, Brompton, £200; Convalescent Hospital, Walton, £200; Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, £200.

The will of Captain Edward Thomas Dowbiggin, of her Majesty's 7th Dragoon Guards, was proved, on the 4th inst., by Charles Trotter, Esq., of Woodhill, Perthshire, and Captain Henry Edward Poole, of Bay House, Hants. The personality was sworn under £25,000. The will bears date Oct. 7, 1870, and the gallant Captain died at his residence, 26, Park-road, Regent's Park, on March 16 last, aged forty-two. The testator has left the whole of his property to his wife for her life, and after her decease to their children; and, on failure of their obtaining vested interests therein, then to his nephew, Charles Graham Trotter, the son of his sister, Elizabeth Trotter.

The will of James Chadwick, Esq., late of Manchester, and of Urmston Bank, was proved at Manchester, on March 15 last, under £250,000 personality, by Jane Chadwick, his relict; power being reserved to his sons, James and Samuel, now in their minority, on their attaining twenty-one. The will is dated April 7, 1871. He leaves to his wife an annuity of £1000. The remainder of his property he bequeaths to his two sons, James and Samuel; one moiety of which is to be received by each one as he attains twenty-one, and the other moiety to be invested for their future benefit.

The wills of the undermentioned have also been proved:—William Smyth, Esq., of Little Houghton, Northampton, in London, by S. G. Stopford Sackville, Esq., M.P., and another—the personality sworn under £18,000; James Harding, Esq., of Winchester, late of the 17th Lancers, under £10,000; Prideaux Selby, Esq., 61, Prince's-gate, £35,000; William Bales, Esq., formerly of Cambridge Park, Twickenham, and of Hartlepool, Durham, under £12,000; James Macdonald, Esq., Birkenhead, £12,000; Richard Harding Stewart, Esq., of Crauley House, £10,000; Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., of Banbury, merchant, £35,000; Robert Baalham, Esq., surveyor, Bridge House, Battersea, £7000; William Moir, Esq., merchant, Liverpool, under £250,000 personality; William Selby, Esq., Spear Hall, Stoneham, £18,000; William Eales, Esq., Cambridge Park, Twickenham, and Hartlepool, £12,000; James Bell, Esq., 21, Cambridge-square, Bayswater, £12,000.

Lord C. J. Hamilton, M.P. for Lynn, has been elected a director of the Great Eastern Railway Company.

The Lords of the Treasury have refused the petition of the Bath Town Council to borrow £14,000 for the completion of the waterworks of that city.

Colonel Tomline, M.P., who succeeds Mr. Ashbury as Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, will give a purse of fifty guineas at the approaching regatta of the club.

The Queen has appointed Mr. M. J. Barrington Ward, B.A., F.L.S., Worcester College, Oxford, to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Inquiry into the wreck of the steamer Queen of the Thames was concluded, on Thursday week, at Greenwich. The Court found Captain M'Donald, the master, guilty of a default, and suspended his certificate for twelve months.

This year's show of the Bath and West of England Society is fixed to commence on the 3rd proximo, at Dorchester. The entries are considerably more than those of any former meeting. The Duke of Marlborough, K.G., is the president.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of a free library and news-room, with a free school, was laid in Fishwick Ward, Preston, by Mr. Alderman Rawcliffe. The building is to be erected by the Fishwick Ward Conservative Association for the operative classes of that part of the town.



## THE FLOWER SERMON.

The pretty custom established or revived some twenty years ago by a City clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Whittemore, was duly observed on Whit Tuesday evening. His own church is St. James's, Mitre-square, Aldgate, which is now a very ruinous and dilapidated building. So it is in the neighbouring Church of St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall-street, a handsome edifice, designed by Inigo Jones and consecrated by Archbishop Laud, that Dr. Whittemore preaches his annual sermon upon flowers. The whole congregation, not only the children, youths, and maidens, but the old men and women of every degree, are expected to come with nosegays in their hands, or a flower, at least, in the coat button-hole. It need scarcely be told that the sellers of such agreeable passports of admission waylay every person who approaches the church door. The interior of the church is also decorated with floral devices arranged in a very tasteful style. The service on Tuesday evening, which took place at seven o'clock, was fully attended. It was a choral service, with special psalms, hymns, and anthem, several clergymen taking part in it—among whom were the Rev. R. Whittington,

of St. Peter's, Cornhill; and the Rev. J. Williams, Vicar of Warrington. Several members of St. Paul's Cathedral special service choir volunteered their assistance, and were ably seconded by the gentleman who presided at the magnificent organ. Dr. Whittemore, before giving out his text, by way of preface, alluded to the past history of this annual sermon, saying that it was one of his greatest delights to meet his "young friends" in God's house, and thanking all who had given a helping hand on this occasion, and especially one among them, though not now so young as she was when first she made the offering, for providing a beautiful bouquet for the pulpit for the nineteenth year in succession. The text was from the Song of Solomon, iv. 16:—"Awake, O north wind; and come, thou south, blow upon my gardens, that the spices thereof may flow out." After making the children, and, indeed, the whole congregation, repeat the words after him three times, he insisted on the children repeating it themselves which, after some difficulty, was accomplished. The service concluded with the choir singing a chorus from Rossini's "Moses in Egypt;" and the congregation were played out of the old church to Mendelssohn's "Priests' March," in "Athalie."

## SPRING IN COVENT GARDEN.

The months of May and June, if fashionable society were wise, might be more agreeably passed in the country than in town; but this being the height of the London season, a certain consolation for the absence of rural pleasures is to be found in the ready supply of flowers. No morning call is more refreshing to the jaded victim of Belgravian or Westbournian compulsory gaiety than a stroll through the central aisle of Covent Garden Market on such bright days as we have enjoyed this week. Your carriage sets you down at the western entrance, opposite the portico of St. Paul's Church. The pavement outside, along nearly the whole of the market, is covered with pots and boxes, which contain a variety of plants for the garden and shrubbery—pinks, carnations, and pansies; climbing roses and Virginia creepers; bright nasturtiums, lobelias, verbenas, and other flowers for bedding out or for pot-blooming; with the myrtle, the laurel, and the laurustinus, in cuttings of a moderate size. Upon the stands above you find the more delicate greenhouse plants—the fuchsias, azaleas, ericas, camellias, and geraniums, carefully screened from the wind and shaded lightly by a sheet of canvas. The



GOING TO THE FLOWER SERMON AT ST. CATHERINE CREE'S, ON WHIT TUESDAY.

stalls outside those inviting corner shops which tempt you to many a purchase, display the loveliest bouquets of tastefully-assorted blossoms, relieved by dark fern-leaves upon a fair back-piece of clean white paper. As you pass on, through the delightful avenue of fruit-shops and flower-shops, you inhale the mingled fragrance of different seasons and of distant climates; for here are the bananas, oranges, and tomatoes; the cucumbers, the asparagus, the new potatoes and peas, the early cherries and strawberries; the hothouse grapes, the apricots, that sweetly ask to be eaten; and here, too, are some of the florists' stalls, which present a variety of nosegays to regale the sight and scent of the living, with a few wreaths of immortelles for adorning the tombs of the dead. Before you come out at the other end of the market it is worth while to ascend the few steps to the eastern terrace, and to inspect the conservatories, the aviaries, the gold fish swimming in the wide basin of the marble fountain, tortoises, lizards, and other queer creatures there kept for sale. Half an hour being thus pleasantly spent, and a few shillings, if you have indulged your fancies, exchanged for the most delicate specimens of natural beauty and choicest products of horticultural art, you will have no cause to repent this visit to Covent-garden.

Subscriptions are pouring in to the fund raised to explore the Wealden formation. The Duke of Devonshire has promised £253, Lord Leconfield £100, and so on.

## VESUVIUS, FROM POMPEII.

Several different views of the remarkable features of Mount Vesuvius, as seen by the ordinary visitor at a time when there is no unusual amount of volcanic action, have been given in the last two numbers of this Journal, besides the two illustrations supplied by Mrs. S. Anderson of the recent alarming eruption. The view presented in one of this week's Engravings shows the south-east side of the mountain, looking over the villages of Bosco Tre Case and Bosco Reale from the ruins of Pompeii. That unfortunate Roman city, the romantic fate of which has been celebrated by Lord Lytton in one of his popular romances, and by a manager and writer of theatrical burlesques on a London stage this season, is explored by every British or foreign tourist who spends a few days at Naples. It is easily reached in an hour or two from the city by road or railway, being situated a mile beyond the town of Torre dell' Annunziata. The famous eruption of August, A.D. 79, which at the same time overwhelmed Herculaneum, Stabia, and Pompeii, did not treat them precisely in the same manner. While Herculaneum, which adjoins the modern towns of Resina and Portici, half way between Naples and Pompeii, was filled and covered with volcanic mud, since hardened to a bed of tufa 70 ft. thick, Pompeii was simply buried underneath a shower of ashes, pumice, and scoria; no lava has ever reached this place, and the task of uncovering the ruins has been comparatively light. But this

work, first commenced in the middle of last century, has been carried on till lately, in a feeble and desultory fashion. The new Government of the Kingdom of Italy, since the revolution of 1860, proceeds more vigorously and systematically in the research of local antiquities, with good results already obtained. The Forum, which was opened from 1813 to 1818, is the most important public place of the ancient city. It is an oblong space, on high ground, surrounded on three sides by Doric columns of grey limestone, which are 12 ft. high and 2 ft. 4 in. thick; on the east side are the remains of an older arcade and portico of fluted Doric columns. The colonnade was yet unfinished when the city was destroyed, as is shown by the blocks of unworked marble and pieces of carving that lie about the Forum; there are many pedestals, intended for statues which were never erected there. The streets leading into the Forum were furnished with iron gates, which were closed at night to shut up the place. At the north end of the Forum is the Temple of Jupiter, a building of brick and tufa, which was covered with white stucco. In front is a flight of steps, flanked by pedestals for colossal statues; the portico had six Corinthian columns in front, and three at each side. This edifice is shown in our view of the Forum. On the west side of the Forum is the Temple of Venus, approached by sixteen steps, in front of which is a large altar; it has a portico of forty-eight irregular columns. The Basilica and the Triumphal Arch, which are situated also in the Forum, come within the same view.





SPRING IN COVENT GARDEN.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Wednesday being the first of Trinity Term, the law courts were reopened. The arrears in most of the courts are heavy.

Hyde Park was a great centre of attraction on Wednesday afternoon, owing to the annual gathering of the members of the Four-in-Hand Club, who mustered in great force.

The first summer exhibition of the Royal Botanical Society was opened on Wednesday. The exhibition was very fine, especially as regards large azaleas and pelargoniums.

Leicester-square is about to be sold by auction, and it is supposed will be purchased for building purposes. The reserved price is said to be £30,000. On Wednesday what remains of the statue was sold by auction, and brought the sum of £16.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity, a resolution was passed appointing a committee to confer with the Charity Organisation Society as to the expediency of an amalgamation.

At a Court of Common Council it has been determined to confer the freedom of the city of London upon Baroness Burdett-Coutts, as well as the thanks of the Court, for the gift of Columbia Market to the Corporation.

The council of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society held a meeting, on Thursday week, at the Westminster Chapter-House, when some papers were read relating to the past history both of the Chapter-House and the Abbey.

The biennial festival of the supporters of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat was held, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, and the subscriptions amounted to nearly £1500. At the festival of the City of London Truss Society, which was held the same day, more than £1300 was subscribed.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 109,147, of whom 32,823 were in workhouses, and 76,324 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1871, there was a decrease of 19,978. The number of vagrants relieved was 579, of whom 278 were men, 248 women, and 53 children under sixteen.

A sale on behalf of the Gentlemen's Self-Help Institute, 20, Bessborough-gardens, was held, last week, at No. 97, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, the residence of Mrs. Steuart, one of the ladies' committee. The work exhibited was made by the members of the institute—all necessitous ladies—and consisted of needlework in every variety, leather-work, painting, &c. The amount of goods sold was nearly £60.

No parts of the land within the inclosure of Finsbury and Southwark Parks are to be let, leased, or sold for building purposes. Such was the result of a report submitted, yesterday week, to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and adopted, after warm discussion, by a majority of 27 to 6. A proposal to transport to this country the prostrate column of Alexandria and place it on the Victoria Embankment was negatived by the chairman as being a scheme more fitted to be carried out by private subscription.

A well-earned recognition of meritorious services has been awarded by Sir R. J. Phillimore, in the Admiralty Court, to the master and crew of the ship *Riccardo*, for bringing a derelict Prussian ship into harbour, and saving the underwriters £3864. Four seamen and the mate, after three days of incessant toil, succeeded in getting the ship into harbour. £1200 were awarded, in proportions of £600 to the four men and mate, the mate taking a double share, £250 to the crew, £150 to the captain, and £200 to the owners of the *Riccardo*.

In London 2150 births and 1268 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 95, and the deaths so many as 162, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 22 and 20 per 1000, was again so low as 20. The 1268 deaths included 54 from small-pox, 47 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 73 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever (of which 2 were certified as typhus, 11 as enteric or typhoid, and 12 as simple continued fever), and 14 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of smallpox, measles, and scarlatina showed an increase, while those of whooping-cough had declined.

The observance of Whitsun Monday as a holiday was never more general in London than it was on Monday, and the welcome change in the weather drew crowds of people out of doors. All the various places of popular resort in the suburbs were thronged. At the Crystal Palace, 56,778 persons passed through the entrances during the day; the Zoological Society's Gardens were visited by 44,854 persons, which was upwards of 8000 more than were ever before known to be there in a single day; more than 21,000 persons went to the Exhibition; some of the papers state that the visitors to the Surrey Gardens and the North Woolwich Gardens were upwards of 30,000 in number at each place; and all the parks and open places around London were thronged with holiday-makers. The river steam-boats were crowded with passengers and all the suburban railways were largely used. The number of excursionists to the seaside and other places at some distance from London is believed to have been larger than on any previous occasion. The metropolitan volunteers held field-days at Lord Cowper's seat at Panshanger in Hertfordshire, and on Tooting and Streatham Commons. In the evening the theatres and other places of amusement in London are stated to have been very full.

Dr. Hooker has issued his report on the Royal Gardens at Kew for the year 1871. The number of visitors has not been quite equal to either of the two preceding years; but the director attributes this entirely to the diminished number of those classes whose presence is in every way undesirable, the number of visitors who take an intelligent interest in the gardens and their productions being, he believes, steadily on the increase. The number of Sunday visitors is more than two thirds of the total number on all the other days of the week, Monday, the "artisans' day," showing considerably the largest numbers of any of the week days; and Dr. Hooker speaks of the almost uniformly orderly conduct of the visitors on this day, contrasting in some instances favourably even with that displayed by some of the fashionable Saturday visitors. In the Botanic Gardens no change of importance has been introduced, except the making of a few more shrubberies, and bringing together various scattered young trees by threes or in clumps, so as to give more extent of lawn in certain parts and broader masses of foliage in others. The works in the pleasure-grounds and arboretum have been almost uninterruptedly continued, and a very large space has been planted, partly with young trees brought from the plantations in the Queen's garden, &c., and partly with smaller things to act as a shelter to these. The interchange of living plants and seeds has been continually kept up with similar establishments abroad and in the colonies; and a gardener has been sent out to Jamaica to re-establish the botanic garden there, at the request of the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Acraman, W., to be Vicar of Appleton-le-Moors, Yorkshire.  
Bowen, Charles; Honorary Canon of Chester Cathedral.  
Greaser, John; Curate of St. John the Baptist's, West Derby, Liverpool.  
Cust-Nunn, H. D., Vicar of Ripon Cathedral; Surrogate.  
Deedes, Cecil; Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford.  
Few, W. I.; Incumbent of St. Luke's, Reading.  
Hamilton, A.; Vicar of Chesham, Bucks.  
King, John; Rector of Crook, near Darlington.  
Monk, William John; Vicar of Doddington, Kent.  
Rogers, Foster; Rector of Barrow, Cheshire.

The Revisers of the New Testament Company met, on Tuesday, for their twentieth session, at the Jerusalem Chamber, and sat seven hours. The company considered and revised the nineteenth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel.

The foundation-stone of the new chapel to Southend church, Essex, was laid on the 21st inst., in full Masonic form, by the Right Worshipful Robert John Bagshaw, Esq., Provincial Grand Master and Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in a letter to the Lord Mayor, states that in subscribing to the St. Paul's Cathedral Completion Fund it was solely on the faith of Dean Milman's public assurance that the designs of Sir Christopher Wren would be "scrupulously kept sacred and followed."

The usual monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held, on Monday, at 7, Whitehall—the Rev. Prebendary John Evans in the chair. Grants of money amounting to £1480 were made.

Beckenham, the village dear to the memories of all who have read Miss Marsh's "English Hearts and English Hands," has a handsome new church, dedicated to St. Paul. Of the Modern Gothic style of architecture, the church was designed by Mr. S. W. Daukes, and is erected on the estate of Mr. Albemarle Cator, and mainly at his cost. The Rev. W. G. Wrightson is the Incumbent. The church was consecrated, on the 17th inst., by the Bishop Suffragan of Dover.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, the Abbot Scholarship has been awarded to Newport, from Exeter Grammar School; and Mr. J. B. Sproule, unattached student, highly distinguished himself in mathematics. There were fourteen candidates. Mr. C. E. Bickmore, B.A., junior student of Christ Church, has been elected Mathematical Fellow at New. The Barnes Scholarship at Worcester has been awarded to Mr. Sime, of Aberdeen University; the Eaton Scholarship to Mr. Bourdillon, of Haileybury College. Proxime accesserunt—Mr. Chambers, Worcester, late of Christ's Hospital, and Mr. Robb, unattached student; exhibitions were given to each; and for Hebrew to Mr. Perry, of Merchant Taylors' School.

At Cambridge, the Powis Classical Gold Medal for the present year has been adjudged to S. H. Butcher, scholar of Trinity, a son of the Bishop of Meath. The Porson prize, for Greek Verse, has been again adjudged to H. R. Philipps, non-collegiate student. The Vice-Chancellor has announced that the Professorship of Latin will be vacant at Michaelmas, by the resignation of Professor Munro. Sir William Browne's medals have been awarded as follows:—Greek Ode, F. H. Rawlins, King's; Latin Ode, T. E. Page, St. John's; Greek Epigram, E. P. Moser, St. John's; Latin Epigram, F. H. Rawlins, King's.

Lord Granville, in presiding at the annual meeting of the London University, on Thursday week, held for the purpose of conferring degrees, passed a high eulogy upon the memory of the late Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Grote, and called upon others to emulate the example of the deceased benefactor of the University. Mr. Lowe, following, criticised the proposals recently made for the establishment of a law university, advocated the omission of Greek from the papers given out to candidates for medical honours; and, in conclusion, expressed an opinion that the endowment of professorships was a practice better honoured in the breach than in the observance.

Sir William Jenner, in a genial and stirring speech, on Thursday week, to the medical students of University College on the occasion of the distribution of prizes, adverted to the advantages of competition in securing greater precision in study. References to his own career as having been for forty years connected with the institution won continued plaudits from the students.

Mr. William Waldren Ravenhill, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to the Recordership of Andover, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Allen.

On Wednesday the Congress of Law Students at Birmingham passed a resolution condemning the present system of examination as carried out by the Incorporated Law Society and suggesting some alterations in the mode of procedure.

At the adjourned meeting of the Ironworkers' Conference held at Sheffield on Tuesday, resolutions were passed affirming the desirability of a union between the ironworkers of South Wales, Worcestershire, and Shropshire with the National Union.

Mr. John Fernley, of Southport, is providing, and intends to present to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, a building in that town, costing £8000, which is to be devoted to the education of the daughters of Wesleyan Methodist ministers.

During the session of the Institution of Civil Engineers, just concluded, the elections have included three honorary members—viz., the Emperor of Brazil, Prince Arthur, and Dr. Percy, F.R.S.; twenty-two members, and 115 associates. The total number of members, associates, and students is 2155.

The annual procession of Sunday schools in connection with the Church of England was held on Monday, at Manchester, and, the weather being fine, there was an unusually numerous gathering.—A great demonstration of Sunday School children took place in Sheffield on the same day. At one o'clock 20,000 children connected with the Nonconformists assembled in Norfolk Park, and sang selections of sacred music, in presence of upwards of 50,000 spectators. There were also other gatherings on a large scale of the Sunday schools belonging to the Established Church and other bodies.

Several deaths from lightning are reported. At a village near Beverley six men, working in a field, were struck down, one of them being killed on the spot. Henry Wardle, a farm labourer, died, on Saturday, in the Guildford Workhouse, after having been struck by lightning. The deceased, who was seventy-four years of age, was at work in a field at Redgway, near Farnham, when a thunderstorm came on, and he took shelter under a fir-tree at the back of a cottage. He was struck by the lightning, and when discovered, lying insensible, was bleeding from the mouth, nose, and ears. There was a saw-edged wound over the right eye, and a great part of the surface of the body was burned. His boots were burned off his feet, and his hat and trousers were torn into pieces. Damage has been done to several buildings in Birmingham.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Bath and Somerset meeting has been steadily going down hill for the last few seasons, and this year it proved flatter than ever. The two and three year-old Biennials, which have generally proved very interesting, were decided failures; and the Somersetshire Stakes only secured three acceptances, and resulted in a walk-over. The Tester, a son of Saccharometer and Lady Abbess, took a couple of two-year-old races, one of which was the Weston Stakes, which produced such a brilliant struggle between Lady Elizabeth and Grimston in 1867. Lord Anglesey was in capital form throughout the meeting, and secured four events, one of them being the Twentieth Biennial Stakes, in which, however, Violetta had great difficulty in getting away from the moderate Gong filly, so that her Oaks prospects do not look very brilliant. Allbrook showed some of his Cambridge form by winning two races; and Recorder also credited Mr. Brayley with a couple of stakes. The Derby favourites got safely through the Bath ordeal; but Drummond, Winslow, and the Sunbeam colt were very unsteady. The Wye meeting was as pleasant as usual, though the racing needs no comment; and the only noticeable feature at Manchester was the appearance of Statesman, a Derby outsider, in the De Trafford Cup. He carried 9 lb. extra to secure Mordan's services, but had little trouble in winning.

Week after week the probable result of the Derby, which will be run on Wednesday next, has been gradually reduced to very narrow limits; and it now appears that the first three in the Two Thousand will fight their battle over again, without interference from any fresh candidate. The Druid, who on last year's running could be shown to be fully as good as Cremorne, has not done well during the winter, and has been beaten in his trial. Chopette's recent defeat by Ravenshoe seems to take the gilt off Drummond's pretensions; while the Sunbeam colt is reported to have done badly in a gallop with Freeman; and, though many excuses are made for Bertram, his City and Suburban form was too moderate to allow us to put any trust in him. This disposes of all the candidates which did not start in the Guineas; and how can any which ran in that race hope to turn the tables on Prince Charlie and Cremorne? We pay very little attention to the stories of the former's roaring, and should fancy him sure to win were it not for a doubt if his questionable forelegs will bring his huge frame safely down the hill from Tattenham Corner. With this uncertainty, we will only say that Prince Charlie and Cremorne are certain to beat the field, and that Queen's Messenger will be third. The following is a list of the probable starters and jockeys:—Prince Charlie, Osborne; Cremorne, Maidment; Queen's Messenger, French; Drummond, Fordham; Sunbeam colt, Morris; Almoner, Cannon; Bertram, Jewitt; Laburnum, Parry; Marshal Bazaine; Winslow; Wenlock, Custance; Young Sydmonton; Statesman, Mordan; The Druid; Helmet; Miserrimus; Tocsin, Hudson.

The first finished cricket-match of the season was concluded at Lord's, on Tuesday, when the South beat the North by 52 runs. Owing to the heavy state of the ground, the scoring on both sides was very small; but for the South Mr. W. G. Grace made 31 and 37, and R. Humphrey 32. Southerton took fourteen Northern wickets, and the bowling of the Shaws and Barratt proved very destructive to the South.

The Civil Service Sports, the most fashionable athletic meeting of the season, takes place to-day (Saturday), at Lillie Bridge, commencing at eleven o'clock.

The Russian Embassy at Teheran has informed the Government of St. Petersburg that fever and cholera have entirely disappeared from Persia. The harvest prospects are good.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Livingstone Search Expedition, writing from Zanzibar on April 19, says that up to that date no letters had been received either from Dr. Livingstone or Mr. Stanley, the American. War was still going on in the interior, and if affairs continued unsettled when the expedition approached the disturbed districts a detour would be made to the southward to avoid the contending parties. Bagamoyo, on the coast abreast Zanzibar, will be the starting point. The Rev. Charles New, who lately ascended the equatorial snow-clad mountain Kilima-Njaro, has joined the expedition as interpreter, and has secured the services for Lieutenant Dawson of some of the natives of Mombas, who formerly accompanied him, as part of the armed escort. The rains, having set in with unusual severity, detained the expedition at Zanzibar. In all probability this will last until the end of May. The work of organising the native party, packing goods, rating chronometers, &c., fully occupies the European members.

The *Daily News* publishes the following telegram, dated Bayreuth, Wednesday Night:—After three days' brilliant festivities, in which 250 male and female singers, one hundred musicians, and 1000 guests have taken part, the foundation-stone of the Festal Theater has been successfully laid, though the ceremonies were marred by a drenching rain, disarranging the original programme. The projected theatre will stand on an elevation overlooking the city, and distant from it fifteen minutes' walk. It was arranged that the singers, after the ceremony and Herr Wagner's address, should join in a chorus, but the rain interfered, and the festive proceedings had to take place in the Opera-House. Nevertheless, thousands assembled on the spot, and Herr Wagner was enthusiastically greeted. The Opera-House was crowded, and the stage was filled with singers and musicians. In the afternoon there was a concert, at which Beethoven's ninth symphony was given. Herr Wagner directed, and the vocalists were of the highest rank. The festivities were closed by a banquet, which Herr Wagner attended. The day being Herr Wagner's birthday, he received congratulations from all parts of Germany.

The *Levant Times* gives a long account of the coronation of Prince Cassa, the new King of Ethiopia, which took place at Axum on Jan. 14. The solemnities lasted a fortnight, and the first step in them was Prince Cassa's departure from Adoa on Jan. 4, en route for Axum, which was reached on the 12th. On the 13th a review took place, at which 3000 Abyssinian priests were present as spectators. On the 14th Cassa made his entry into the cathedral of Axum, where the coronation ceremony was gone through. At the termination of this he repaired to a palace which he had had built for the occasion, and mounted the throne, leading up to which were twelve steps, wearing the crown upon his head. At this moment the company were so overjoyed as to be unable to restrain themselves, and began discharging firearms in the throne-room, much to the delight, apparently, of the new Monarch, but to the detriment of the ceiling, if not of the nerves of any delicately-organised Ethiopians. The eating and drinking lasted three consecutive days, and during the whole of this time the King remained in the room. The people entered by relays of 400 at a time, and the carnival did not end until 4000 head of cattle and 500 hives of honey used in the preparation of hydromel had been consumed.



## FINE ARTS.

The method of "oleography," which we noticed some months back, has been applied to a reproduction of Raphael's Sistine Madonna at Dresden, and the plates are published by Messrs. Low, Marston, and Co. To those who would like to possess a reproduction, to some extent, of the colouring as well as the design of the most beautiful picture in the world this publication will doubtless be welcome. The advantage an oleograph possesses over other modes of colour-printing in imitation of oil-painting is that it yields something of the transparency of oil with a varnish surface, and altogether it is a considerable improvement on Baxter's oil process. The ambitious attempt to copy the Sistine Madonna has, it need hardly be said, partially failed, more, however, in the ground-work modelling than the colour. The figures of Pope Sixtus and Sta. Barbara are passable; but there is little of the wondrous majesty and beauty of the Virgin and Child, or the infantine grace of the cherubs, of the original. Nevertheless, the publication will satisfy reasonable requirements, and the process deserves encouragement.

The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, South Kensington, state in their report on the past year that the donations have been increased to ninety-eight. The purchases now amount to 245. The number of visitors to the gallery in the year 1871 amounted to 63,195. The number on Easter Monday this year reached 4794.

The annual dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution took place, at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday last, under the presidency of the Marquis of Lorne, and was very numerously attended. The noble chairman, in an appropriate speech, pointed out that the benefits of the institution, and especially of its newly-established adjunct, the Artists' Orphan Asylum, were greater than ever, and they were never more needed. Various toasts were responded to by Sir Francis Grant, Sir John Gilbert, Mr. John Heugh (to whose beneficence the fund and orphanage are so largely indebted), Captain Moncrief, Mr. V. Prinsep, and others. The treasurer, Mr. P. C. Hardwick, announced that the subscriptions at the dinner amounted to £2552, including a donation of £500 from a gentleman whose name was not allowed to transpire, but to whom the institution was already largely indebted.

At the annual meeting, last week, of the Artists' Benevolent Fund (which may be regarded as a branch of the preceding), the honorary secretary drew attention to the great advantages that accrued from artists subscribing to this provident society, and it was justly remarked that artists' efforts to provide against sickness and death specially deserved assistance from the benevolent. Two cases were cited of sculptors being suddenly carried off in the prime of life by fever and smallpox, leaving widows and children totally unprovided for, saving the assistance to which they were entitled through the deceased having joined this society.

The New South Wales Academy of the Fine Arts, recently established, has commissioned Mr. Cave Thomas to design the certificate which is to be conferred in honorary awards.

On dit that the Princess of Wales, on her return to England, intends to renew her art-studies under the guidance of the artist just named.

Mr. John Bunney, who is residing in Venice, had the honour of submitting his paintings of Venetian architecture to the Prince and Princess of Wales while they were in Venice. Their Royal Highnesses graciously accepted photographs from some recent pictures by Mr. Bunney.

The Midland Counties Fine and Industrial Art Exhibition has been opened at the Exchange Hall, Nottingham, which had been selected by the Government as the first locale of a series of such art exhibitions intended to be established in different manufacturing centres of England. The exhibition includes 834 objects lent to the museum by the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. There is besides a large collection of works of art and virtu contributed by local exhibitors, all of great interest and value. Her Majesty has contributed a series of photographs of point lace. Nottingham pottery is well represented. A room is set apart for the exhibition of laces, showing the history and progress of the manufacture during the last 200 years. It is intended by the Government to make the museum a permanent institution.

There was a partial eclipse of the moon on Wednesday.

Lord Orkney's bankruptcy is to be annulled, official sanction having been given to an arrangement made by the creditors to accept a composition of 5s. in the pound.

A Liberal Club at Liverpool was inaugurated on Wednesday night. The principal speaker was Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., who delivered an important address on the position and policy of the Liberal party.

The Earl of Shrewsbury has determined to again throw open his beautiful grounds at Alton Towers for the recreation of the public this year, in the hope that the misconduct of certain disorderly persons will not be repeated.

The Captain Memorial Fund Committee, which was established at Portsmouth, has resolved to place a painted window in Westminster Abbey, commemorative of the terrible disaster off Cape Finisterre on the night of Sept. 6, 1870. The proposal has been sanctioned by Dean Stanley.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held at Darlington, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. In the evening, at a meeting in connection with the union, Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., delivered an address on education.

Earl Cathcart has been elected president of the Royal Agricultural Society for the ensuing year. At the half-yearly meeting, which was held on Wednesday, the report stated that the total number of members in the society is 5766. This year's annual meeting will be held at Cardiff, while the 1873 gathering is to take place at Hull.

At a meeting in Edinburgh, on Monday, a sub-committee was appointed to take steps for the purpose of raising subscriptions to secure a granite pedestal for the monument to the late Prince Consort, and to lay out the garden in an appropriate manner. The Duke of Buccleuch has guaranteed the sum of £2000 to the fund, which has already enabled the committee to commence the work. Princess Louise has subscribed £300 to the pedestal fund.

Provincial strikes are gradually solving themselves in various ways. At Derby the silk-spinners have been replaced by women, but at Sheffield the bricklayers have carried their point. At a meeting of agricultural labourers, held at Yaxley, in Huntingdonshire, on Tuesday, a serious fight took place between the hands and the farmers, who attempted to drown the voice of a speaker. The farmers, overwhelmed by numbers, had to beat a precipitate retreat into the town, pursued by the labourers, whose anger was fairly roused. The artisans and labourers in Woolwich Arsenal, about 10,000 in number, have begun an agitation in favour of the nine-hours movement.

## NOVELS OF THE SEASON.

The prevailing mode of publication for ordinary novels is a matter of trade interest and convenience, upon which there seems to be a difference of opinion. In his "circular" annexed to *The Mistress of Langdale Hall*, by Rosa M. Kettle (Samuel Tinsley), that publisher, who does not belong to the firm of Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, goes into the question with much zeal. He exposes the evil consequences of the present system, with its uniform issue of three volumes at the nominal price of a guinea and a half, to be followed, in the rare case of a real literary success, by a cheaper edition in one volume at six shillings, and perhaps by another, some months later, in a yellow paper cover at two shillings. The effect is said to be that the sale of the pretentious original edition is usually confined to the keepers of circulating libraries, who take the three volumes at half price or less. Mr. Samuel Tinsley wishes to set the example of producing a good and new work of prose fiction in a single compact volume at a moderate cost. We must, however, observe that this is frequently done, and we hope to their commercial profit, by several other publishers, who show their discernment and good taste in the stories they accept for this purpose. The tale now before us, which is a domestic romance of the West Riding, has been judiciously selected for the publisher's experiment; and we trust, both for his sake and that of the authoress, it may obtain a fair measure of success. The characters are natural, respectably behaved, and agreeably portrayed; the situations have a tolerable degree of gentle interest, and there are pleasing descriptions of rural scenes and manners, which harmonise with the refined tone of feeling that pervades the whole story. Another one-volume tale, but shorter and slighter, is *Tottie's Trial*, by Kay Spen (A. Strahan and Co.), which relates the fortunes of a young girl, carefully brought up after her mother's death by a kind aunt, from whom she is snatched away by her profligate father on his return from Australia, and carried off to associate with foreign sharpers of his acquaintance at Hombourg and Baden. The characters of the girls and women in this simple story are well represented; but with regard to the men and their doings, especially that weak and wild notion of the German Baron's nephew submitting to be condemned for a murder done by his uncle, the author's inexperience is too plainly shown. The world known to "Kay Spen" is that of a quiet parlour fireside, and little beyond. The next story, in one volume, is *Glitter and Gold*, by Horace Field (Longmans); but this fiction has a didactic religious purpose. Its hero is Ernest Heath, a highly-educated young man, who sets out with plans of making his fortune by engaging in a carpet manufacturer's business in a provincial town. His ardent mind is presently absorbed in mystic visions of spiritual perfectibility, aided by the congenial sympathy of Grace Thornton, an invalid girl long unable to leave her couch, yet inspired by her enthusiastic piety with thoughts and sentiments of great originality and persuasive force. The author has written two or three books of theological exposition, which may have prepared some of his readers for the position he takes up in this remarkable story. *Rough but True*, by Vernon St. Clair (Tinsley Brothers), is likewise a tale in one volume, and will be found interesting enough for the time occupied in reading it. There is a complication of circumstances, by which a good little Scotch girl, Miss Nelly Campbell, is driven from her father's house in undeserved disgrace, and the honest Scotch man-servant, Sandy Drummond, being "rough but true," attends her faithfully to the last. *The Soul and Money* (Tinsley) is a translation, by Quarterick Vere, of Jeremias Gotthelf's well-approved story of Swiss rustic and domestic life, which has a good moral tendency, and is true to the aspects of human nature it seeks to display.

A German story, *Strange Folk*, by Hermann Oelschläger, translated by Lieutenant-Colonel Grant (two volumes, Longmans, Green, and Co.), is tolerably amusing; but the samples of life which it affords have little moral worth or truth of conception. An elderly pedant, Dr. Anselmus, visits a Capuchin convent near Würzburg, in company with his niece Dora, who is disguised as a young man, and who passes for his nephew. She becomes the friend of Brother Henry, a novice of the order, who entertains her with the tale of his worldly adventures, and of a love affair with an actress, ending in the disappointment that has driven him to monastic seclusion. There is, in our judgment, a sort of indelicacy in the idea of these false relations between the parties. Dr. Anselmus is a ridiculous original, and the figure of Breitsam, the knavish theatrical critic of a provincial newspaper, is also cleverly drawn. But the story, as a whole, does not seem well adapted to the English taste. It has a strong "Bohemian" flavour.

The author of *Golden Keys* (three volumes, Hurst and Blackett) affects to take upon himself the office of an unsparing denouncer or censor of the manifold "iniquities" and "impurities" which he fancies to exist in the present state of English society. His real knowledge of mankind, however, seems to be very limited, and he relies upon a prurient imagination for the examples of moral nastiness with which he has stocked this worse than worthless tale. To the better class of readers, we should hope, nothing can be less acceptable than his minute descriptions of the double intrigues of Harold Royston, at the same time, with a stale kept-mistress picked up behind the scenes of a minor theatre, and with a married lady of more than questionable fame in the "fast" world, of which idle and vicious fools about town set the scandalous fashion. No reader, at least with a decent sense of self-respect, will care to follow the minute domiciliary investigations of a private detective, accompanied in person by the husband of the lady referred to, with a view to obtain the legal proofs of her guilt, and that of Harold Royston, for a possible suit in the Divorce Court. The scenes in which Mr. Pentleigh attempts to seduce the newly-wedded wife of his friend Arthur Peverill, while pretending to make an honourable proposal to her sister, are scarcely less revolting to a healthy moral nature. Other passages of the story are simply dull and tiresome, such as the account of a crisis in the affairs of a joint-stock company, with an abortive prosecution of the directors, and that of the contested election in a provincial borough. "Golden Keys," in short, is a pretty and piquant title for three volumes of mere literary trash.

As the greatest possible contrast to the last-mentioned novel, we are glad to bestow a meed of sincere commendation upon *Hope Deferred*, by Eliza Pollard (three vols., Hurst and Blackett). This tale is one of French domestic life. It relates the long and patient sorrow of a pair of cousins, Charles de Lutz and Jeanne de Lutz, who were destined for each other in early youth, by a family arrangement, but were separated, in spite of an unconfessed mutual attachment, by her mother's scruples against pre-determined marriages of convenience. Charles, bitterly disappointed, and despairing to win her whom he loves, then absents himself, during four years, in Italy, where he rashly weds a girl unfit to share his worthy purposes of life. On his return to France both he and his cousin find themselves miserable; yet they agree to bear, in a spirit of duty, the dreary lot that has fallen to each of them. They show a noble fidelity and self-renunciation; their behaviour

is admirably consistent. The Italian wife, Marietta, has not the slightest cause for jealousy; but, having learnt the fact of her husband's grief for the loss of his first and only serious love, she hates Jeanne with unrelenting fierceness, and finally attempts her life. The issue of the story must be read in these three volumes. It is written in a graceful, unaffected style, and presents a continuous, even flow of still increasing narrative interest, with a refined perception of character and of true manly and womanly feeling, which leaves a wholesome and delightful impression on the mind. Those who have read "The Rose Garden," and liked that tale, will not be less pleased with "Hope Deferred."

Madame von Oppen, the authoress of *No Fatherland* (two volumes, S. Tinsley), has a lively humour and an extensive acquaintance with the political and social gossip of not the highest circles all over Continental Europe. Her whimsical book is written in a macaronic or mixed jargon of English, French, and German, which has a diverting effect. The various characters and incidents which it sets before us are extremely queer, and we decline to believe that the story has any foundation in fact, so far as the Imperial families of Russia and Germany are concerned. The lengthy speeches and letters, in which all the current topics of the day are freely discussed, evince a good deal of hard, dry shrewdness, and some knowledge of the world from a vagrant cosmopolitan point of view.

## BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

The new town and seaport of Barrow-in-Furness, at the northern extremity of Lancashire, on the peninsula formed between Morecambe Bay and the estuary of the Westmorland river Duddon, has grown up, within the last twenty-five years, from the traffic and manufacturing industry of the hæmatite ironworks and Bessemer steelworks, the material of which is found abundantly in the mines of this district. A description of the place was given in this Journal in September, 1867, when the new docks and railway were opened by the Duke of Devonshire, who is one of the chief proprietors of Furness, the Duke of Buccleuch owning another large share of its territorial extent. We also gave a view of the docks on that occasion. A more extensive view, from a point of aerial elevation, is now presented, with an illustration of the building erected for Public Baths and Washhouses, the gift of Mr. James Ramsden, Mayor of the town. He is managing director both of the ironworks and the railway. The bronze statue of this gentleman, by Mr. Noble, which has been placed in Ramsden-square, by a public subscription, to commemorate his services to the place, is shown in another illustration. The ceremony of unveiling the statue, and that of opening the Baths at the same time, were performed, on Tuesday last, by the Duke of Devonshire, accompanied by the Right Hon. Mr. Childers, M.P., Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., Mr. Loch (Governor of the Isle of Man), the Mayor of Manchester, and some of the leading merchants of Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds. The presentations both of the Statue and of the Baths were made in due form, and were accepted by Mr. Alderman Schneider on behalf of the town. There was a banquet afterwards at the Townhall. In the evening there was a festive illumination of the streets. In our view of the Public Baths, with the Working Men's Institute, from a photograph by Mr. Taphouse, of Barrow, the Baths are shown to the right hand, the Institute to the left. The tall chimney behind is that of a flax and jute factory.

## THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

With all the attractions of the neighbouring International Exhibition, opened to visitors several days of the week at the small price of one shilling, there are many who still bestow the leisure of a spare afternoon or a Saturday evening upon the museum of the "Science and Art Department of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education." The collection of rare and fine examples of mediæval or foreign art-workmanship, including those lent by private owners, chiefly in the South Court and its cloisters, and in the galleries above, never fail to engage admiring observation. We have frequently given illustrations of some of the most beautiful articles in this collection, especially of the goldsmith's and silversmith's work, a specimen of which is the cup, by a French artist, represented in one of our Engravings. The collection also includes metal-work of bronze or iron, jewellery, enamels, glass, porcelain, terra-cotta; carvings of wood, stone, or ivory; paintings on glass, mosaics and marquetry, furniture, textile fabrics and embroidery, leather-work and ornamental furniture, with reproductions, in plaster or electrotypes, of the designs of absent masterpieces. It may profitably be compared with the productions of our own time and country in the same kinds.

## THE KINLOCH MONUMENT, DUNDEE.

The severities of the Tory Government some fifty years ago, in the persecutions they undertook against men of true patriotism, who advocated the reform of Parliament and the correction of abuses in the State, were even worse in Scotland than in the southern parts of Great Britain. But as "the whirligig of Time brings about its revenges," it has occurred in not a few instances that the proscribed victims of political bigotry and magisterial or judicial unfairness have lived to enjoy the general esteem of their neighbours, and to see their designs for the public welfare carried into execution. Such was the case of Mr. George Kinloch, of Kinloch, near Dundee. He was marked out, in 1819, for vengeance, because of his attachment to the popular cause, but survived to behold its constitutional triumph, and to take his seat as the freely-elected representative of his native town in the first House of Commons after the Reform Act of 1832. The bronze statue of George Kinloch, recently erected at Dundee, is a fine work of art, by Mr. Steell, F.R.S.A., of Edinburgh, and has been pronounced a faithful likeness of the man. On its pedestal the following inscription has been cut:—"George Kinloch, of Kinloch, outlawed for the advocacy of popular rights, 22 December, 1819; proclaimed Member for Dundee in the first Reformed Parliament, 22 December, 1832. Born in Dundee, 1775; died in London, 1833. Erected by Public Subscription, to commemorate a signal triumph of Political Justice. 3 February, 1872."

Up to the present time twelve public Acts have been passed and one local statute in the Session which began Feb. 6.

An underground rocket, commonly known as the "fish torpedo," has been privately tried on the canal at the Woolwich Arsenal, and the result is said to have been satisfactory.

The Marquis of Bute has accepted an invitation of the president and members of the Swansea Constitutional Association to attend a banquet on June 6.

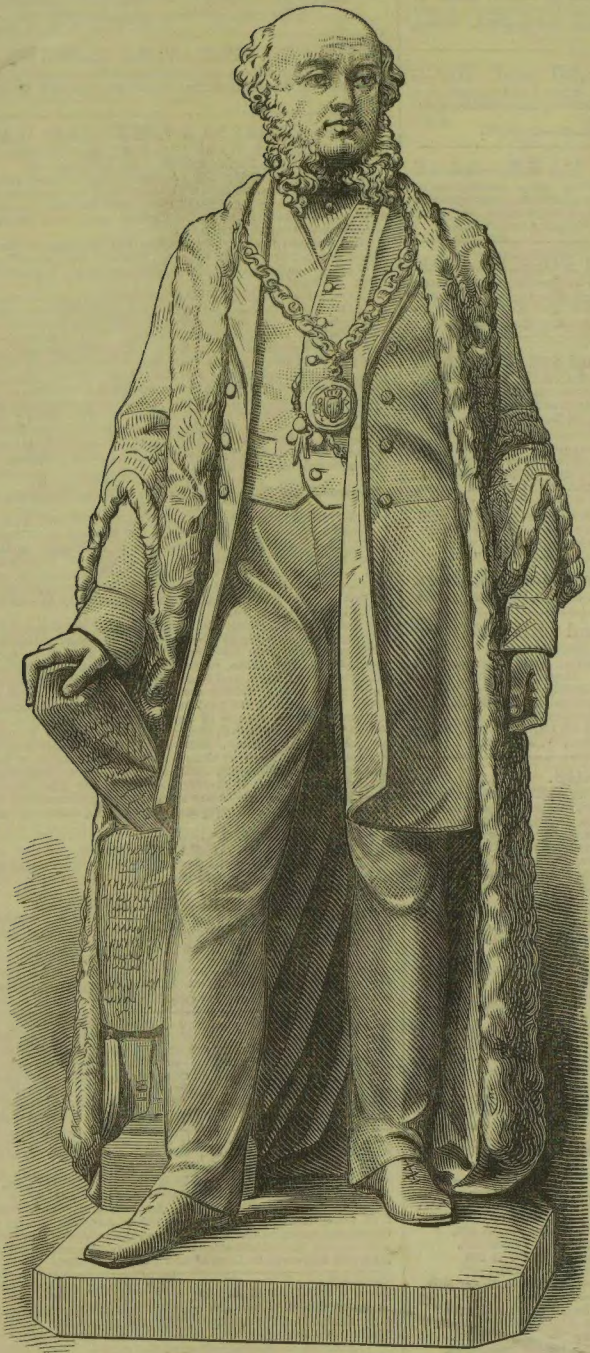
At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, several cases of saving life from drowning were brought under the notice of the society and rewarded.



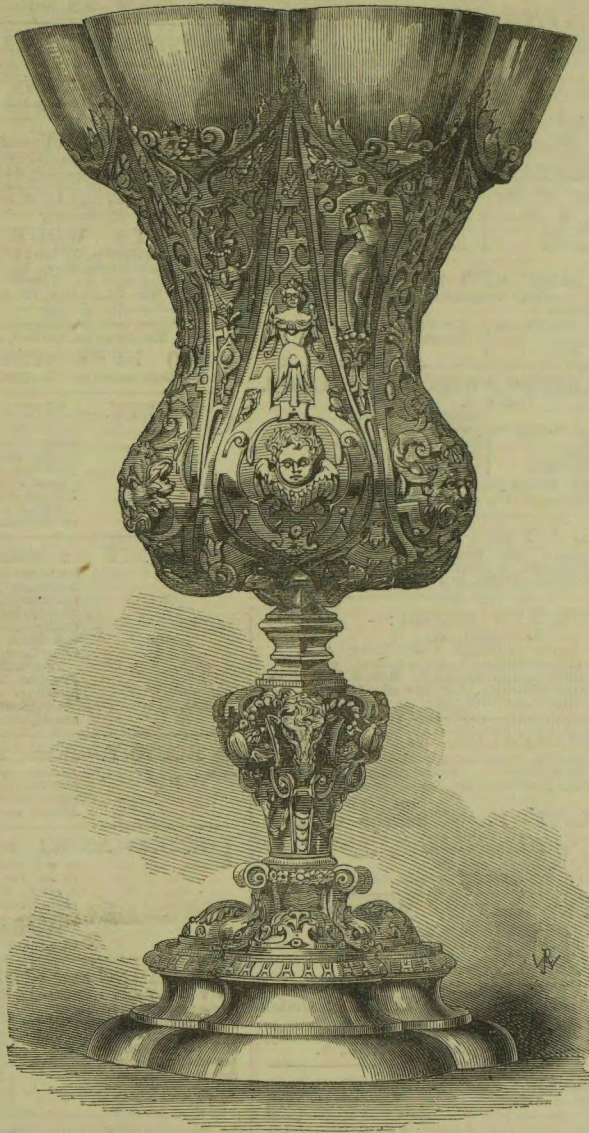


BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

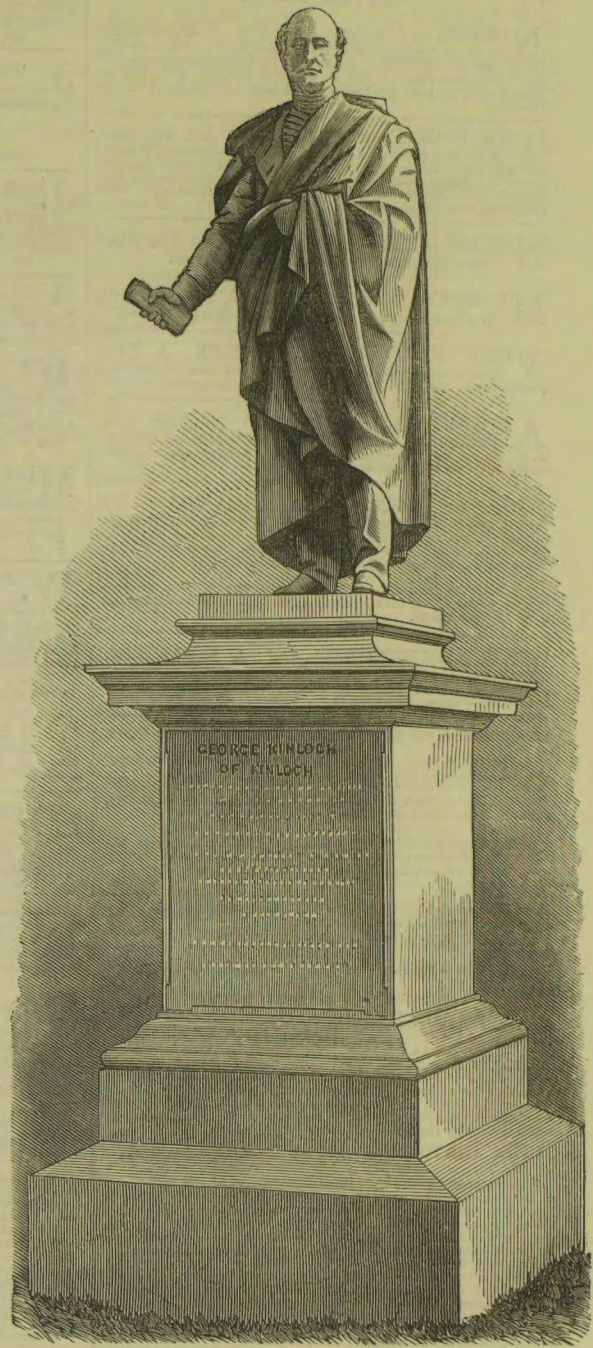




STATUE OF MR. J. RAMSDEN, MAYOR OF  
BARROW-IN-FURNESS.



SILVER CUP, IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON  
MUSEUM.



STATUE OF THE LATE MR. GEORGE KINLOCH,  
AT DUNDEE.



THE WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE, AND NEW BATHS, BARROW-IN-FURNESS.



## NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

SAMPSON LOW and CO'S  
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**NOTICE.**—Owing to the Whitsuntide Holidays, CAPTAIN BUTLER'S New Work, "THE GREAT LONE LAND," which was announced for Publication on the 24th inst., has been delayed, but it is NOW READY, and may be obtained from any Bookseller or at any Library in Town or Country.

**THE GREAT LONE LAND: An Account** of the Red River Expedition, 1869-70, and subsequent Travels and Adventures in the Manitoba Country, and a Winter Journey across the Saskatchewan Valley to the Rocky Mountains. By CAPTAIN BUTLER, 69th Regiment. Demy 8vo, cloth extra, with Illustrations and Map. 16s. [This day.]

**NOTICE.**—The following Works are also now ready at all the Libraries and Booksellers.

**MY COUSIN MAURICE.** A New Novel by a New Writer. 3 vols., post 8vo, cloth extra, 31s. 6d.

**VERY FAR WEST INDEED.** A Few Rough Experiences and Adventures on the North-West Pacific Coast. By R. BYRON JOHNSON. Post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.

**ANCIENT AMERICA, IN NOTES OF** AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY. By JOHN B. BALDWIN, A.M., Author of "Pre-historic Nations." With numerous Illustrations, crown 8vo, cloth extra, 10s. 6d.

**CORALS AND CORAL ISLANDS.** By JAMES D. DANA, LL.D., Author of "A System of Mineralogy." 1 vol., royal 8vo, with about 100 Woodcuts, Isocrystal Chart of the World, Map of the Fæeje Islands, Map of the Florida Reefs, Frontispiece printed in colours, &c. Cloth extra, 21s. [This day.]

"Although professedly a popular treatise, it will, we venture to predict, be for a long time regarded as the best text-book upon the subject."—*Scotman.*

**THE ADVENTURES OF A BROWNIE.** A New and Original Work, by the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." With numerous Illustrations by Miss Paterson. Square cloth extra, gilt edges, 5s.

**NEW VOLUME OF THE "JOHN HALIFAX" GIRLS' BOOK** SERIES.

**IS IT TRUE? Being Tales, Curious and Wonderful, for the Fireside.** Collected from various sources, edited by the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

"As to duration, this colour-printing may outlast even oil-painting. The same colours that are used for painting are mostly also usable for colour-printing."—*Hamburg Lithographia.*

**NEW OLEOGRAPHS.** Messrs. SAMPSON LOW and CO. beg to announce that they have now ready the long-promised

**MADONNA DI SAN SISTO,** after Raphael. The Size of the Subject is 27 in. by 20 in., and the price SIX GUINEAS.

(From the "Graphic" of May 4, 1872.) "The result of this very excellent copy, the equal of which could not be produced by the hand of an artist for six times the cost of this Oleograph."

(From "John Bull" of May 4, 1872.) "In the Oleograph the vivid but tender colouring of the great prince of painting is faithfully preserved. The face of the Virgin loses nothing of its grace but acquires a sweeter expression, while that of the infant Christ shows the meditative brow combined with a loving childlike innocence, as fresh as we can imagine it, as when created by the reverent genius of the great painter."

**THE ANATOMICAL LESSON. REMBRANDT.** 27½ by 21½. 70s.

This is scarcely a subject for a drawing-room; it is, however, one of the most powerful productions of this great master. It represents the dissection of a corpse by a celebrated surgeon of the time, the Professor Tulp, before seven other doctors. Viardot says:—"Rembrandt uses in it all the distinction he is capable of, for around this inanimate body all the living personages have the certain elevation of demeanour and expression always imparted by careful and investigating science. As for the execution, it is needless to praise it, or to say that the gift of life seems bestowed on this marvellous picture." M. Maxime du Camp says, "This is one of the few things done by men which is perfectly beautiful." Complete Lists of upwards of 200 subjects will be forwarded on application to the Publishers.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, and SEARLE, Crown-buildings, 188, Fleet-street.

Now ready, in 2 vols. crown 8vo, 21s.

**SPORT AT HOME AND ABROAD.**

By Lord WILLIAM PITT LENNOX.

"Very amusing and instructive volumes."—*Bell's Life.*

HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Just published, in fcap 8vo, price 5s. cloth,

**PERIL PROVES HOW TRULY LOVES.**

By ROBERT B. HOLT, M.R.S.L., Author of "The Scold," &c. London: LONGMANS, GREEN, and CO., Paternoster-row.

NEW HIGH-CLASS BOOK ON ETIQUETTE.

Second Edition, cloth, gilt edges, 2s. 6d. (post-free 2s. 9d.).

**THE MANNERS OF MODERN SOCIETY.**

A Comprehensive and Practical Work on the Etiquette of the Present Day.

"The tone throughout is good."—*Queen.*

"Exceedingly comprehensive."—*Daily Telegraph.*

"Nothing is omitted."—*Examiner.*

CASSELL, PETER, and GALPIN, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Octavo, pp. 740, bound in cloth, 5s.; or, half morocco, 6s. 6d.

**HOMOEOPATHIC FAMILY**

INSTRUCTOR. By RICHARD EPPS, M.R.C.S. This

handbook describes fully each disease, prescribes the remedies and doses called for, and is a complete guide to homoeopathic practice. A Medicine Chest, containing all the remedies, 3s. 10s. An Edition for the Colonies, containing one hundred additional pages, devoted entirely to the special diseases, half morocco, 7s. 6d. A Medicine Chest to the Colonies Edition, 4s. 10s.—JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists (the first established in England), 43, Threadneedle-street; 170, Piccadilly; and 112, Great Russell-st.

NEW WORK.—Cloth, pp. 120, 1s. 6d.; post-free, 20 stamps,

**ON CONSTIPATION, and Its Contributory**

Diseases: their Homoeopathic Treatment. Also, on HYPO-CHONDRIASIS from Urinary Irritability. A Treatment by a New Method. By RICHARD EPPS, M.R.C.S., &c.

London: JAMES EPPS, 170, Piccadilly; 43, Threadneedle-street.

**CORPULENCY AND ITS NEW SELF-**

DIETARY CURE. By A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S., Surgeon

to the South-Western Dispensary. Price by post, 2s. 7d. Secretary, 20, Pimlico-road, S.W.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin.—Sixth Edition, post-free 32 stamps.

**ERUPTIONS: their Rational Treatment,**

with Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic, Mercury, and other Reputed Specifics.—G. HILL, 154, Westminster-bridge-road.

**FOR all NEWS about the QUEEN, the**

Court, Fashion, and Society, see THE LADIES. THE LADIES, No. 9, May 25, 1872, now ready, price 6d.; post-free, 6½d. Published by C. T. TYLER, 3, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, E.C.

**STAINED GLASS by the Improved**

DIAPHANIE PROCESS.—Windows fitted up in any style, in town or country, by experienced workmen. Estimates free.

London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

**SCRAPS for SCREENS and SCRAP-**

BOOKS.—Flowers, Fruit, Birds, Landscapes, &c. in great variety, from 1s. per sheet. Some finely-finished French Figure-Subjects, just received.

A carefully-chosen Assortment for Screens, from 1 guinea to 5 gu.

WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

**POINT LACE.—The best Designs and**

Materials. Lessons given. Book of Instruction, with Illustrated Stitches and Designs, price 2s. 6d.

WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

**CHROMOS, OLEOGRAPHS, and FRAMES,**

also every kind of Engravings, at half the usual prices. Handsome Frames for the Coloured Picture given with this Paper, 2s. 6d. Every description of Mouldings to the Trade.

GEO. REES, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden.

**CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.—All the**

Best Publications. Frames of every description made to order on the shortest notice.—J. B. and S., 339, Oxford-street.

## NEW MUSIC.

**CASPAR'S FRAGMENT** of MENDELSSOHN, for the Pianoforte (hitherto unknown), 3s.; also, THE ASPEN LEAVES (Robert Schumann), arranged for the Pianoforte by C. A. CASPAR, same price. London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

**J. PRIDHAM'S POPULAR MUSIC** for the PIANOFORTE. (Descriptive Fantasias founded on favourite airs.) 4s. each. The Sailor's Dream. The Soldier's Return. The Soldier's March. The Soldier's Farewell.

**J. PRIDHAM'S ELEGANT DANCE** MUSIC for the PIANOFORTE.—HAPPY DREAMS WALTZ (founded on that favourite song), 4s. MY FIRST BALL QUADRILLES (very easy), 4s. THE TROSSACHS QUADRILLE (on Scotch Airs), 4s. London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

**A NEW COMIC SONG.** "A Sequence to 'The Three Little Pigs.'" Illustrated Title. Written and composed by A. S. GATTY, 3s.; free by post at half price. Sole Publishers: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

**MR. WRIGHTON'S POPULAR SONGS.** Transcribed for the Pianoforte by Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS. The Liquid Gem. 4s. Her Bright Star. 4s. Thy Voice is Near. 4s. The Wishful Cap. 4s. Nub. 4s. In Search of the Primrose. 3s.

**MISS M. LINDSAY'S (Mrs. J. W. Bliss)** POPULAR SONGS, Transcribed for the Pianoforte by BRINLEY RICHARDS. Low at Thy Feet (Sacred). 3s. The Bridge. 3s. Far Away. 4s. Excelsior. 3s. Tired (Sacred). 3s.

**W. S. ROCKSTRO'S NEW PIANO MUSIC.** 4s. each. The Vesper Bell. Bourrée. J. S. Bach. Jessie, the Flower of Dumbland. Gavotte and Rondo. J. S. Bach. The Gipsy Countess. Echoes from the Rhine. The Flower Gatherers. Echoes from Mont Blanc. Echoes from the Highlands. Watch by the Rhine. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. Order of all Music-sellers.—N.B. All free at half price post-free.

**THE DAYS ARE PAST.** BLUMENTHAL'S New Song. The poetry by Barry Cornwall. The newest song by Jacques Blumenthal. "The Days are Past." Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

**SUCCESSFUL NEW SONGS:—**I Love my Love, Ciro Pinsuti. 4s. The Magic of Music. In C and F. W. C. Levey. 4s. Oh, Willie, boy, Come Home. Virginia Gabriel. 4s. Never a Care Have I. In B flat and G. B. G. B. Halley. 4s. Young Love came a-Wooing. J. T. Trevellick. 3s. Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

**KUHE'S ESMERALDA.—W. C. LEVY'S** celebrated melody, "Esmeralda," admirably transcribed for the Pianoforte, by W. Kuhe. 4s. Sold at half price. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

**ONLY WALTZ.** Played at the Olympic Theatre every evening. This popular Waltz, on Virginia Gabriel's melody, "Only," "Waltz," "Parted," and "Together," for Piano, by G. RICHARDSON, sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

**THE ESCORT GALOP.** By CHARLES GODFREY. This popular Galop, for One Performer, Illustrated Title, 4s.; for Two Performers, 4s.; Septet Parts, 3s.; Orchestra, 5s. Sold at half price. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

**THIRTY SHILLINGS' WORTH OF MUSIC** for 5s. Surplus library copies. Piano, Dance, Vocal, or Assorted, at option of purchaser. Best Editions. Free on receipt of M. O. for 5s. 6d.—BLACK and CO., 351, Oxford-street, W.

**MUSIC HALF PRICE and Post-free.** The High Price of Music. All full-price Music of every Publisher forwarded to any part of the kingdom on receipt of stamps. The Country Trade supplied to sell at Half Price. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

**MUSIC.—30s. for 5s.—GREAT SALE OF** MUSIC.—On receipt of P.O. order or stamps for 5s., THOMAS OETZMANN and CO. will forward 30s. worth of Surplus Copies of Library Music in pianoforte, vocal, or dance music, as may be requested, the selection being left to O. and Co. Thomas Oetzmann and Co., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

**PIANOS, £15.—Pianos, £20.—Pianos, £25.**—GREAT SALE OF PIANOS returned from Hire. Full compass, with the additional keys, metallic plates, and all the latest improvements. In excellent condition, equal to new at half the usual price. Packed free and forwarded to any part of the kingdom. Descriptive lists post-free on application. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

**PIANOFORTES for HIRE and for SALE,** from 25s. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 33, Great Portney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 24, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

**PHILIP J. SMITH and SONS'** PATENT IRON STRUTTED PIANOFORTES. Prices, 25 to 90s. See Specimens in International Exhibition. Recitals every Wednesday and Saturday.

**MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 56, Chapside,** and 22, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes playing best secular and sacred music. Prices, £4 to £40; Snuff-boxes, 15s. to 50s. Catalogues gratis, post-free.—Apply to WALES and McCULLOCH, as above.

**MUSICAL BOX DEPOT for NICOLE** FRERES' celebrated Instruments. A very choice selection of Boxes, playing the most popular Airs. Lists of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free.—11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

**WATCHES.—GOLDSMITHS'** ALLIANCE, Limited, WATCHMAKERS, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached Lever Watches, with the latest improvements and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound, recommended for accuracy and durability. Every Watch is warranted.

**PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.** Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds—£4 14 0 Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped—£ 6 6 0 Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes—£ 8 8 0 Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

**GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR LADIES.** Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled—£ 11 11 0 Ditto, with richly-engraved case—£ 12 12 0 Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes—£ 14 14 0

**GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.** Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, seconds, and capped—£ 13 13 0 Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance—£ 18 18 0 Gold Watches, in Hunting Cases, £3 3s. extra.

List of Prices, with Remarks on Watches, gratis and post-free.

**BENSON'S WATCHES and CLOCKS.** These far-famed Watches suit all pockets, all tastes, all climates, and the means and occupations of everyone. Two hundred thousand have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, ranging in price from 2s. to 200s. See Illustrated Watch and Jewellery Pamphlet, post-free, 2d. each, for prices, &c. Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.—Old Bond-street and Ludgate-hill.

**SPECIAL MACHINE-MADE JEWELLERY,** IN 18-CARAT GOLD.

**ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES and CLOCKS.** Quality of Gold guaranteed on the invoice. Each article marked in plain figures. Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List post-free for two stamps.

Mr. STREETER, 37, Conduit-street, Bond-street, W.

**PRINCE OF WALES ALBERT CHAINS,** in Oroide of Gold, equal in appearance to 18-carat gold. Will wear a lifetime. Free for 3s. 6d. Long Chains, 5s. Wedg. Rings, 9d.; Keepers, 1s.; Gem Rings, set with Diamond, Garnet, Emerald, and Ruby, 10s. 6d. 12s. 6d. 14s. 6d. 16s. 6d. 18s. 6d. 20s. 6d. Size of finger obtained by cutting hole in card. Necklets, 1s. 6d.; Lockets, 1s. 6d.; Sleeve-Links, 1s.; Earrings, 3s.; Brooch, 3s.; Pins, 1s. 6d.; Bracelets, 3s. 6d.

W. HOLT, 35, All Saints'-road, Westbourne Park, London, W.

**E. DENT and CO., 61, Strand, W.C., and** 34, Royal Exchange, E.C., Manufacturers of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS to her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.M. the Emperor of Russia; Makers of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament.—61, Strand; 34 and 35, Royal Exchange; and the Factory, Savoy-street, Strand, London.

**EPSOM RACES.—FIELD and RACE** GLASSES of the highest quality. Prices 1 guinea, 2s., and 3s. They possess great power, fine definition, large and brilliant field of view, and do not magnify the objects. S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Abchurch-lane, W.

**THE DERBY and OAKS.—RACE** GLASSES, in aluminium and every other description of mounting. Beyond comparison, the largest, best, and cheapest assortment is at CALLEIGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street, W.—N.B. Sole Agent to Voigtlander, Vienna.

**MINERALS, ROCKS, and FOSSILS.—6000** Specimens, scientifically arranged in Two Cabinets, forming a first-class Geological Museum, TO BE SOLD.—Apply to Professor TENNANT, No. 149, Strand, W.C., who has a large and valuable Collection to illustrate Geology, at 2s. 10s. to 100 guineas each.

**PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good** Photographs with DUBRONN'S PATENT APPARATUS. No previous knowledge nor dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus from 25s. to 100s. 40s. 50s. 60s. 70s. 80s. 90s. per foot.—LECHERTER, BARBE, and CO., 50, Regent-street.

**WHITE WOOD ARTICLES, for** PAINTING, FERN-PRINTING, and DECALCOMANIE, Screens, Book-covers, Goggles, Knitting, and Handkerchief Boxes, Paper Knives, Fans, &c. Price Lists on application. WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

**1070 NEWSPAPERS** recommend them. For their names see "Graphic," Jan. 13, 1872, Sold every where.

**CRUQUET.—ASSER and SHERWIN'S** 10s. to 70s. each Set, Complete, with the latest improvements. Sent, carriage-paid, to the country. Descriptive Catalogues, post-free. Every Article of the best quality. Balls or Mallets supplied separately. Old Balls or Mallets repaired. ASSER and SHERWIN, 81, Strand, W.C.; and 69, Oxford-street, W. London.

**PRESENTS for WEDDINGS.** Dressing Cases, Travelling Bags, Work Boxes and Baskets, elegant Ornaments for the Drawing-Room, Dining-Room, Library, &c.; Despatch Boxes, Jewel Cases, Perfume Cases, Smelling Bottles, Ivory Hair Brushes and Hand Mirrors, Purses, Pocket Books, Cigar Cases, Reticule Bags, Courier Bags. TEN THOUSAND Articles suitable for Presents for All Occasions. Catalogues post-free. ASSER and SHERWIN, 81, Strand, W.C.; and 69, Oxford-street, W. London.

**ARCHERY.—Bows, Arrows, Targets, and** Accoutrements. The best qualities only. Clubs supplied at wholesale prices. Catalogues post-free. ASSER and SHERWIN, 81, Strand, W.C.; and 69, Oxford-street, W. London.

**PRIZES.—ASSER and SHERWIN** beg to call attention to their Specialities for Prizes for Archery, Athletic Sports, &c. A parcel of suitable articles sent for selection on receipt of a reference. Catalogues post-free. ASSER and SHERWIN, 81, Strand, W.C.; and 69, Oxford-street, W. London.

**WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,** at HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, PICCADILLY, LONDON. Dressing Bags, 2s. to 50s. Despatch Boxes, 21s. to 15s. Envelope Cases, 21s. to 15s. Blotting Books, 5s. to 10s. Inkstands, 5s. to 10s. Caddies, 12s. to 25s. per pair. Bookcases, 10s. 6d. to 25s. Double Scent Bottles, 8s. to 10s. Card Trays, 21s. to 25s. Rodriguez's 10-guinea Ladies' Dressing Case, silver fitted. Rodriguez's 10-guinea silver-fitted Travelling Dressing Bag.

**RODRIGUES'S MONOGRAMS, ORESTES,** and ADDRESSES designed, and Steel Dies engraved as gems. Note-Paper and Envelopes stamped in colour relief and brilliantly illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—42, Piccadilly, London.

**VISITING CARDS, at H. RODRIGUES'S,** No. 42, Piccadilly.—A card-case elegantly engraved and 100 superfluous cards printed for 4s. 6d. Ball programmes and dinner cartes printed and stamped in the latest fashion.

**JENNER and KNEWSTUB, DRESSING-** CASE MAKERS, Heraldic Engravers, and Stationers to the Prince and Princess of Wales, 33, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street.

**MECHI'S WEDDING PRESENTS** consist of Dressing Cases, Dressing Bags, Work Boxes and Bags, Writing Cases, Jewel Cases, medallion-mounted Writing Table Sets in wood and gilt, Albums, Papiermaché Tea Trays, Chests, and Caddies, portable Writing Cases, and Despatch Boxes; also an infinite variety of novelties to choose from. 112, Regent-street, W. Catalogues free. Mr. Mechi or his son attends personally daily.

**THE HAIR.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S** WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is the only preparation that will positively revive and restore the original and natural colour of grey or faded Hair, stop its falling off, and induce a luxuriant growth. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. In large bottles, Six Shillings. Dépôt, 266, High Holborn, London.

**THE LONDON SEASON.**—Those who court the gay and festive scenes will find ROWLANDS' ODONTO the most invaluable Dentifrice in use. It preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, prevents and corrects decay, imparting a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto."

**GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S** AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Prices 6d. and 10s. 6d. of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDE and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C., London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Charlots, Brussels; Caswell, Hazard, and Co., Fifth Avenue, Broadway, New York.

**HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S** INSTANTANEOUS COLOMBIAN, New York Original Preparation, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that removes the evil effects of bad dyes, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 15s., of all Perfumers and Chemists.—Wholesale, R. HOVENDE and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

**DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?** Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application. 5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; and of all Perfumers.

**NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR** RESTORED by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. Testimonials post-free. HOVENDE and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.**—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the Teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline is purely vegetable, and the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. May be had of any respectable Chemist or Perfumer in the world, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle. Prepared by H. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. See certificate of Dr. Atfield on every bottle.

**COVERINGS for BALD HEADS,** the hair having the appearance of growing on the head, so closely imitating nature as to render detection impossible. UNWIN and ALBERT, 24, Piccadilly; and 6, Belgrave Mansions, Piccadilly.

**MARGHERITA CHIGNON.**—Introducing an entirely New Style of Hair-dressing, designed for Princess Margherita of Italy by UNWIN and ALBERT. Cost Hairdressers, 6, Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor-gardens; and 24, Piccadilly.

**DEATH or INJURY from ACCIDENT,** with the consequent loss of Time and Money, provided for by a Policy of the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.** Offices—64, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

**THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—Open** until Six o'clock on Saturdays.—Professional and General Co-operative Society (Limited).—459, 460, and 461 (New), Oxford-street.

**THE CARLSBAD THERMAL WATERS.** MUHL-SCHLOSS and SPRUDEL-SPRINGS. CARLSBAD FANTILLES and SALTS. CARLSBAD occupies the foremost position amongst Alkaline, Saline, and Mineral Waters. Through their extraordinary efficacy, as proved in a great variety of cases, the Carlsbad Thermal Waters have incontestably attained the highest rank amongst the natural mineral waters of the world.

They are especially recommended for Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Bladder, &c., as well as in cases of Weakness and also of Chronic Catarrh of the Stomach; and for Gout, Diabetes, &c.

The exported Carlsbad Waters are used in the same way at home as at the source itself. The ordinary dose is one bottle every morning, to be taken at intervals of every twenty minutes, either cold or warm, whilst the patient is in the open air (if convenient), or at home, or, when necessary, in bed. In order to increase the Purgative power of the exported Carlsbad Water, it will be necessary to add a teaspoonful of the Sprudel Salts. When taken cold the Carlsbad waters are much more effective as aperients than when they are warmed; consequently, in their preliminary use by plethoric or similarly constituted patients, who employ them as a remedy for obstinate chronic costiveness, it is advisable to drink them cold. The operations of filling and forwarding the Carlsbad Waters, as well as the Sprudel Salts, Soap, and Fantilles, are under the exclusive management of

HEINRICH MATTONI, Director of the Export Department



**COLT'S NEW BREECH-LOADING.**  
LARGE-BORE DERINGER PISTOL can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Shoots accurately and with great force. Price 30s., or £3 the pair.  
Address Colt's Firearms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London.

**EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.**  
The People's Printing-Press, for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &c.—Prospectuses forwarded on application.—D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

**GROVER and BAKER'S**  
DOUBLE-LOCK and ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, long acknowledged as THE BEST, are now also THE CHEAPEST. THE NEW HAND-MACHINE, at £1 10s., is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency. GROVER and BAKER, 150, Regent-street, London, W.; 59, Bold-street, Liverpool; and 101, Sardinia-street, Glasgow. Every Machine guaranteed. Instructions gratis. Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post-free.

**CHUBBS' NEW PATENT SAFES.**  
Steel Plated, with Diagonal Bolts, to resist Wedges, Drills, and Fire. CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, of all sizes and for every purpose. Street-door Latches with small and neat keys. Cash, Dead, Paper, and Writing Boxes, all fitted with the Detector Locks. SAFES FOR JEWELS AND PLATE. IRON DOORS FOR STRONG ROOMS. Illustrated Price Lists Gratis and Post-free. Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 68, Cross-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

**ICE SAFES or REFRIGERATORS Fitted** with Water Tanks and Filters, and every modern improvement. The New American Double-Wall Ice-Water Pitchers American Butter-Dishes, for use with Ice, Champagne, Brandy, Pilsa, Seltzogen, Freezing Powders, &c. Illustrated Price-Lists free on application at the office. THE WENHAM-LAKE ICE COMPANY, 125, Strand, London, W.C. (corner of Savoy-street).

**GAS HOT-WATER BATH.** £13 13s  
DEANE and CO.'S New Pattern GAS BATH, 5 ft. 2 in. long, complete in itself, ready for firing, requires no flue, and can be heated in 35 minutes, at a trifling cost. Engravings free by post. Baths for all domestic purposes, fixed and portable. Deane and Co., 46, King William-st., London Bridge. Established A.D. 1730.

**GASLITERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulou, or Bronze; Medial Fittings, &c.** A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures. D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 65 and 66, High Holborn.

**FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING** (carriage free) 30 per cent less than any other House. See our new Illustrated Catalogue, containing 500 Designs, with prices and estimates. Also a Coloured Catalogue of our Silver Bed and Patent Enamelled Bed-Room Suites, from 10s. complete, gratis and post-free, from LEVIN CRAWFOUR and CO., Cabinet Manufacturers, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton-road, London.

**FILMER and SON'S New Show-Rooms** are now complete, having been redecorated and rearranged with the most varied and extensive Stock of Furniture in the United Kingdom. The spacious Galleries and Show-Rooms, well ventilated in Summer and comfortably warmed in Winter, cover an acre of ground in extent, and every article is of the best manufacture, and marked in plain figures.—31 and 33, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, W.

**LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE.**  
Established 1769. Anglo-Indian Carpets.—WAUGH and SON, 3 and 4, Goodge-street; 65 and 66, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**NOVELTIES from PARIS in** Jardinières, Cachepots, Whatnots, Tables for Drawing-Rooms and Rich Lyons Silk Fabrics, at greatly reduced prices. Also Brice-a-bac in Bronzes and Clocks and other items. On view at G. DIACKE'S, 212 and 213, Oxford-street.

**NOVELTY in CURTAINS.**—The New PATENT JAPANESE WINDOW CURTAINS, now exhibiting at Kensington Exhibition. Lined and ready for immediate use, from 7s. to 12s. per pair. Cretonne Curtains, lined and bound silk, from 25s. per pair.

**PATENT ENAMEL PAPERHANGINGS.**  
These beautiful Papers, admitted unequalled by anything hitherto produced, can now be supplied in any quantity. OWEN and CO., 116 and 117, New Bond-street.

**J. and P. COATS' BEST SOFT SEWING-COTTON, SIX CORD,** Every size from 10 to 100 inclusive.

**J. and P. COATS' SIX-CORD COTTON** is suitable for any sewing-machine.

**J. and P. COATS' EXTRA GLACE COTTON** for Hand or Machine Sewing.

**J. and P. COATS' CROCHET or TATTING COTTON, in Skeins, is unsurpassed in quality.**—Ferguslie Works, Paisley.

**J. and P. COATS' WHOLESALE AGENTS.**  
W. Gilmore, 80, Wood-street, Cheapside, London.  
James F. Hutton and Co., the Temple, Dale-street, Liverpool.  
Walter Gow, 39, Spring-gardens, Manchester.  
Ernest Goodchaux, 60, Boulevard de Sébastopol, Paris.

**SILK and WOOLLEN DRESSES DYED** and CLEANED in unequalled style and moderate charge by the METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING AND DYEING COMPANY. Chintzes, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, &c., thoroughly cleaned and renovated.—472, New Oxford-street, and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

**FADED CURTAINS DYED equal to new,** in a few days, at a moderate charge. Price-Lists sent, METROPOLITAN STEAM DYEING and BLEACHING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road; and 472, New Oxford-street.

**DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS; have** them thoroughly cleaned and colours revived. Price 4d. &c. per yard. Bed and Mattress Purifiers. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 472, New Oxford-street, and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

**WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms,** Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Bank-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

**LEFT-OFF CLOTHING, Jewellery,** Diamonds, Plate, Furniture, Uniforms, Liqueur, and Miscellaneous Property of all kinds Purchased to any amount. Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon by addressing Mr. or Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, P.O. Orders or Cheques remitted. Established 1800. Terms, Cash. Bankers, National Provincial Bank of England.

**NOSE MACHINE.**—This is a contrivance which, applied to the Nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection. 10s. 6d. sent free.—ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London. Pamphlet, 2 stamps.

**LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS,** for use before and after Accouchement. Instructions for measurement and prices on application to POPE and PLANTÉ, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

**HOOPING COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL** EMBROCATION is now recommended by many of the most eminent of the Faculty as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet or use of medicine. Sold by Chemists in bottles at 4s. each. Wholesale Agent, EDWARDS, 38, Old Change, London.

**JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, 6d. each,** RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS, completely dyed in ten minutes without soiling the hands. Full instructions supplied.

**AT the COURT MOURNING** WAREHOUSE, Regent-street, PETER ROBINSON has just received from Paris some very elegant MANTELS and POLONAISES; also a supply of superb BLACK SILK COSTUMES, both for in and out of mourning, to which he invites inspection. Observe the Address—Peter Robinson's, Regent-street.

**GREAT SALE of BLACK SILKS.**  
PETER ROBINSON is now selling some very excellent Black Silks, considerably under value, in Gros Grains, Poul de Soie, and Glacé.  
Good useful Qualities .. at 3s. 6d., £3 9s. 6d. 14 yards.  
Do. do. .. at 4s. 6d., £3 3s. 6d. 14 yards.  
Superior Qualities .. at 5s. 6d., £3 17s. 6d. 14 yards.  
Do. do. .. at 6s. 6d., £3 14s. 6d. 14 yards.  
Rich Cashmere Silk .. at 7s. 6d., £3 9s. 6d. 14 yards.  
M.M. Bonnet and Cle's (from 8s. 6d., or from £5 19s.) 14 yards.  
Superior Lyons Silks .. to 15s. 6d., to £10 17s. 14 yards.  
If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made.  
Address for Patterns, Peter Robinson, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

**MOURNING for FAMILIES,** IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.  
SKIRTS in New Mourning Fabrics, trimmed, 35s. to 5 gs.  
SILK SKIRTS for Afternoon or Dinner Dress, elegantly trimmed, 5 gs. to 10 gs.  
MANTELS in the newest shapes, handsomely trimmed, 35s. to 9 gs.  
BONNETS, in beautiful variety, 15s. to 2 gs.  
WIDOWS' CAPS in various new styles.  
The bodices to the Skirts can be completed, if necessary, in a few hours' notice, either by the French or the English Dressmaker. Peter Robinson's Family Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, W.

**URGENT MOURNING.**  
"ON RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM." MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approval—no matter what distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, London.

**BLACK GRENADINES for Demi-Toilette** and for Promenades and New Improved Makes, very strong and serviceable, from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Write for Patterns to PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

**SHAWL and MANTLE DEPARTMENTS.**  
NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON 1872.  
The Carrick, in Cashmere .. 28s. 6d. to 5 gs.  
The Dolman, in Cashmere .. 42s. 6d. to 7 gs.  
The Polonaise, in Cashmere .. 52s. 6d. to 10 gs.  
The Jacket and Tunic, in Cashmere .. 73s. 6d. to 13 gs.  
The Lydia, in Poul de Soie .. 84s. 6d. to 10 gs.  
The Aladdin, in Gros Grain .. 52s. 6d. to 6 gs.  
Polonaise, in Rich Silk .. 84s. 6d. to 20 gs.  
Jacket and Tunic, in Poul de Soie .. 84s. 6d. to 30 gs.  
An immense Variety of other New Shapes. Very attractive, and beautifully trimmed. Illustrations post-free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

**VELVET JACKETS and MANTLES,** suitably Trimmed for the Season, 3 gs. to 25 gs. Cloth Jackets, in great variety, 21s. to 4 gs. PETER ROBINSON'S General Waterproofs (warranted). Illustrations post-free.

**OPERA JACKETS and MANTLES in** great profusion, and at all prices, from 5s. to 10 gs. Russian Seal Fur Jackets greatly reduced in price. White Polish Ermine and Russian Ermine Jackets at reduced prices. The Illustrated Manual post-free.

**LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, and MANTLES.**—The stock is now complete, and comprises Square and Half-square Shawls, Rondunes, Palliums, Mantillates, and a variety of new and very pretty shapes suited to the present style of dress, in all the different makes of French, Spanish, and Nottingham Lace, both in black and white. The prices range from 10s. to 15 gs. Also, Brussels, Chantilly, Point, Maltese, real Lace Squares and Half Squares, from 4 gs. to 100 gs. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W. The Illustrated Manual of Fashions now ready, and forwarded free on application.

**RICH JAPANESE SILKS.**  
The highest quality manufactured. In White, Black, and fifty-two Shades of Colour, many of them quite new tints. 28s. 6d. the Full Dress.

**THE "LEATHER" MAKE OF REVERSIBLE YOKOHAMA SILK,** 46 inches wide, 38s. 6d. to 24 gs. the Dress. This Special Novelty, suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Walking Dresses, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from, PETER ROBINSON'S, 108, Oxford-street, London.—Patterns free.

**TULLE, TARLATAN, MUSLIN, and GRENADINE MADE FETE DRESSES.**  
Several hundred New Robes, 18s. 9d. to 100s. An elaborate Book of Engravings free. The "Rowena," a most charming Dress, with ample trained skirt in white or any colour, 1 guinea, a substantial job included. Detailed illustrations post-free on application.

**NOW SELLING, at REDUCED PRICES,** PRINTED MUSLINS, PIQUES, Cambrics, Satines, Brillantes, &c., all of the highest quality and from the best British and foreign printers. Several thousand pieces, in every variety of design, from 4s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. the Dress; also in all Plain Colours. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., London.

**NOW READY, for LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES, NEW FABRICS in NEW COLOURS.**  
A choice collection of useful materials, including Silk Alpaca, Foreign Cachemires, Poul de Chèvre, Silk Poplins, &c., from 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

**PETER ROBINSON invites attention to** a purchase in Lyons of the following descriptions of SILKS. A personal inspection is invited, or patterns will be sent free. 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**NO. 1 Comprises a Magnificent Collection** of the best makes in rich plain, Coloured Poul de Soie, Gros Grains, Cashmires, and Fille Silks. 460 Pieces. Each description is assorted by One Hundred and Fifteen New Tints of Colour. The prices are from 3 gs. to 5 gs. the Dress, the 8-guinea quality being the best made.

**NO. 2 Comprises a very Select Assortment** of the newest and most approved makes of Silks and Satins, specially manufactured for Court and Bridal Costumes. PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

**NO. 3 Comprises One Hundred Pieces** of the new rich "Cable" or "Gros de Soie" Silks, of great brightness, and wearable on either side. Price £4 10s. the Costume length of 20 yards; or any length cut, at 4s. 6d. per yard.

**NO. 4 Comprises Two Hundred Pieces** of New Spring Silks, of simple and useful designs, especially adapted for Young Ladies' Costumes, price from 24 gs. to 34 gs. the Dress.  
**NOW SELLING, 3000 Pieces of INDIAN and CHINESE WASHING SILKS,** of natural colour, price from 17s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. the piece of 20 yards. These Silks are specially adapted for Costumes and the "Gros Grain Polonaise." PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

**MESSRS. JAY** politely request the honour of a visit at their NEW SHOW-ROOMS to inspect a variety of elegant French Silk Costumes, Parisian Mantles, Artistic Millinery, and Bonnets, all being in harmony with the fashions of the present season, and specially selected by a very experienced modiste in Paris for THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, Regent-street.

**SUMMER FABRICS.—ALL BLACK.**  
Messrs. JAY beg to recommend to their Customers a variety of elegant Materials for Summer Dress, either in Grenadine, Reille, Crêpe Armure, Toile de Tours, Toile de Canton, Barège d'Aragnière, or in Drap d'Été, as the best adapted and most correct style of Mourning for the season. JAYS'.

**THREE POUNDS FIVE SHILLINGS the** DRESS.—FRENCH BLACK SILK, 14 yards long, 24 inches wide.—Messrs. JAY are happy to inform their patrons that, owing to a very material reduction in the price of French Silks, they can now sell them on terms corresponding with their depreciated value. JAYS'.

**SUDDEN MOURNING.**—Messrs. JAY are always provided with experienced Dressmakers and Milliners, ready to travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to purchasers, when the emergencies of sudden or unexpected mourning require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take with them dresses, bonnets, and millinery, besides materials at 1s. per yard and upwards from the piece, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street. Reasonable estimates are also given for household mourning, at a great saving to large or small families. JAYS'.

**THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,** 247, Regent-street, SPECIAL PURCHASE of SILK COSTUMES, THE STOCK OF A NOTED PARIS HOUSE.

**GASK and GASK (late Grant and Gask)** are now offering the above Superb Costumes at about half price, with a large collection of new and elegant designs in BLACK and COLOURED SILKS, TUSSORES, PONGES, COUARS, &c., from 5 gs. the Costume complete. Silk Costume Petticoats, 49s. 6d. each. Polonaises, Tunics, &c. Sketches of the different styles and patterns free. 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

**NEW COSTUMES in FRENCH LAWNS,** BATISTES, LAVENTINES, POPLINS, CHAMBERTINES, ALPACAS, &c. An immense variety at all prices from One Guinea. The Costume and Under Petticoat complete. A large collection of BALL and EVENING DRESSES. Sketches of the different styles free. GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

**SILKS and SATINS.**  
GASK and GASK are now showing Rich BLACK CACHEMIRE SILKS, the wear guaranteed, including Bonnet's and Tapisserie, cheaper than they were ever known, 3 gs. to 7 gs. for 14 yards, wide width. FRENCH STRIPED SILKS, all colours, 24 gs. 14 yards. Rich COLOURED GROS GRAINS and POUL DE SOIES, new Rich CORDED SILKS, 35s. or 4s. 6d. per yard. With Rich New Fancy Silks, Poul de Soie, Duchesse Satins, &c., all at lowest cash prices. Patterns free. 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

**FRINGED TUSSORE LAWNS, 10 d. per** yard. Lustrous Balcons, 12d.; Silk Laventines, 24d.; Coloured Batistes, 3d.; New French Muslins, Dolly Vardens, and all New Dress Fabrics for Morning, Seaside, and Travelling Dresses, at lowest cash prices. Patterns free. GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

**MILLINERY, Mantles, Lingerie, &c.**—Great novelty, combined with good taste, a large choice and most moderate prices. GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

**CHAPMAN'S IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS.**  
The prices vary from £2 19s. to 6 gs. the full Robe of 12 yards, and I hold myself responsible for the wear of every such Dress bearing my name. Chapman's, Notting-hill, W.—Patterns free.

**BONNET'S BLACK SILKS, at the Lowest** prices ever known, £2 19s. the Dress of 12 yards; or 4s. 11d. per yard. Chapman's, Notting-hill, W.—Patterns free.

**JAPANESE SILKS.**—The most marvellous assortment in the world. Enormous consignment of 20,000 (twenty thousand) yards, through the dissolution of partnership of the most eminent firm, consisting of plain, striped, and figured, and the celebrated Gros Grain or Urcushable Finish. Price 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 3s. 6d. per yard, 20 in. wide. Also the Silver Finish, 45 in. wide, at 5s. 6d., 7s. 11d., and 9s. 6d. per yard.—Patterns free.—Chapman's, Notting-hill, W.

**R.H.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES. DEMI-TOILETTE.**—New Arrangement of the Danish Silk-Finished Tinted Alpaca, as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. Exquisite shades in Pink, Rose, Ponceau, Bleu de Ciel, Mexico, Slate-Grey, Eau de Nil, Gris, Argent, Lilas, Ozone, Perle, Peach Blossom, Pink, White, Black, 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 28 in. wide. Any length cut at 11s. 6d. per yard. Registered Proprietor—JAMES CHAPMAN, Notting-hill, W.

**26 THOUSAND yards of FRERES** KOEHLINS beautiful MUSLINS, in every new Style and Colour. Having purchased this splendid lot, I intend offering the same at one uniform price, 10 yards, 8d.; or 10 1/2d. per yard. Also, their beautiful French Organdie Muslins in Fringed, Lace, and Floral Borders, Chintz Stripes, &c. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.—Patterns free.

**COSTUMES FOR THE RACES, 6s. 11d.**  
Elegantly and made trimmed, of a light, cool, and Washing Material. A Stock of Several Hundred. All 6s. 11d. each. HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

**COSTUMES FOR THE RACES.**  
A Lot of Useful and Fashionable Costumes, in various new materials, well made and finished in good taste, at Half a Guinea each. A Magnificent Stock of Costumes, in a large variety of mixed Fabrics, trimmed and made up in a very superior style, 21s. to 25s. each. Waterproof Travelling Cloaks, 7s. 11d. each. Larger size and superior quality, 8s. 11d. and 10s. 6d. HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

**BONNETS and HATS FOR THE RACES.**  
A Stock unequalled for style, extent, and cheapness. All handsomely trimmed, ready for immediate wear, at 6s. 11d., 7s. 11d., 8s. 11d., and 10s. 6d. The "Rotten Row" Parasol, in all colours. HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

**BALL and DINNER DRESSES.**  
SEWELL and CO. beg to call Ladies' attention to their SPECIAL STYLES in BALL and COURT DRESSES, consisting of Tulle, Net, and Tarlatan. They have great advantages over any other house, the Department having a staff of workers with over 20 years' experience. Dresses made at a day's notice. Compton House, Firth-street, Soho, W.

**NEW SILKS.**—SEWELL and CO. have just received from Lyons and Paris a beautiful assortment of the NEW POINÇONNEUR BLOCKED and COLOURED SILKS; also, the new shades in plain-coloured Failles, Poul de Soie, and Satins. New Fancy Silks for Mourning Wear, from 24 gs. the Dress. The New Floral Designs in Foulards for Polonaises, &c. Black Gros Grains and Failles, an extensive stock, at last year's low prices. N.B. 500 Moire Antique Dresses, in every new shade of colour, 4 gs. to 5 1/2 gs.—Compton House, Firth-street, Soho-square, W.

**MANTLES and JACKETS.**  
SEWELL and CO. will show this week 500 specimens of fashionable Silk Capes, Mantles, and Jackets. The Cashmere Carrick Cape, and numerous other styles, from 21s. each. Compton House, Firth-street, Soho-square, W.

**SILK JACKETS** and MANTELS, from 1 guinea to 10 gs. FREDERICK GORRINGE.

**CASHMERE POLONAISES.**  
Many Novelties. FREDERICK GORRINGE, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly.

**COSTUMES and DRESSES** in SILK, and every useful and fashionable Material. FREDERICK GORRINGE.

**BALL and DINNER DRESSES, in** Tulle, Tarlatan, Muslin, and Grenadine. FREDERICK GORRINGE, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly.

**BLACK SILKS.**  
Plain and fancy coloured ditto, all the new shades for this season. FREDERICK GORRINGE.

**BRUSSELS GLOVES.**  
One, two, three, and four buttons. One button, 3s. 6d.; two buttons, 2s. 11d. FREDERICK GORRINGE.

**PARASOLS.**  
An immense stock and unusual variety. FREDERICK GORRINGE, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly.

**MADE-UP LACE GOODS.**  
Always something New. Quite inexpensive. FREDERICK GORRINGE.

**FLOWERS and FEATHERS.**  
One of the largest, freshest, and cheapest Stocks in the Kingdom. FREDERICK GORRINGE.

**NOVELTIES in BONNETS.**  
Fashionable Hats. FREDERICK GORRINGE, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly.

**LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING** and BABY-LINEN. Juvenile Dresses and Knickerbocker Suits. FREDERICK GORRINGE.

**LACE, LENO, and MUSLIN CURTAINS,** HOUSEHOLD LINENS, and Drapery Goods generally, at strictly moderate prices. FREDERICK GORRINGE, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly, three minutes' walk from Buckingham Palace and Victoria Station.

**MESSRS. NICHOLSON** beg to announce that their newly-arranged books of patterns of Silks and Dress Fabrics are now ready, and will be forwarded free on application.—D. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

**NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS.** Coloured Glacés, thirty shades, from 1s. 11d. per yard. 1000 Patterns post-free, on the new serial plan. At NICHOLSON'S.

**NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS.** Checks and Stripes from 1 guinea a Dress, reversible. 1000 Patterns post-free on the new serial plan. At NICHOLSON'S.

**NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS, Black** Glacés, Gros Grains, Drap de Lyons, Drap de Paris, &c., from 1 guinea a Dress. 1000 Patterns post-free, on the new serial plan. At NICHOLSON'S.

**£5000 WORTH of really Elegant and** Useful LYONS SILKS, of last year's designs, at 2s. a yard under original prices. 1000 Patterns free, on the new serial plan. At NICHOLSON'S.

**NICHOLSON'S NEW FRENCH** CAMBRICS, at 4s. 11d. the Dress. Satens, Piques, Xoc-mites, Batistes, Brillantes, and all the new washing materials. Patterns free.

**NICHOLSON'S NEW DRESSES.**—Ladies are invited to write for 1000 Patterns of New Dress Materials, comprising every Novelty for the Season. D. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

**GENUINE IRISH POPLINS,** prices moderate, quality guaranteed. Patterns post-free. JAMES LINDSAY and COMPANY, Donegall-place, Belfast.

**MOURNING WAREHOUSE,** for FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING of every description, at the most reasonable prices. Costumes and Skirts ready for immediate use. HOWITT and COMPANY, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

**NEW SPRING DRESSES.**—The ROYAL VICTORIA CHALLIE. A large assortment of pretty central tints. Price 7d. per yard. Patterns free. JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

**ELEGANT MUSLINS.**—New Patterns and Colours. Thousands of beautiful Muslin Dresses are now offering at 2s. 11d. the Full Dress, or 4d. per yard. Patterns free. JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

**SILKS FROM FRANCE.**—DRESSES at 21s. 6d. each, Brocaded and Twilled, made of Bright Silk, with a small portion of Wool. Black Gros Grains and Cordes, made of best Italian Silk, with a warranty for wear, wide width, at 3s. 6d. per yard. Some choice samples of Rich Glacés, from 5s. to 8s., much under value. Wide Japanese Silks (German make), excellent for wear, at 2s. 6d. per yard. Also, opened to-day, a Parcel, sacrificed at 2s. per yard. J. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

**SHAWLS, MANTLES, and JACKETS in** every variety of material, Paris and Vienna make, combining the richest quality and style, all at sacrificed prices. Five Hundred Cashmere Shawls, two yards square, soft wool, plain colours, violet, scarlet, blue, mauve, drab, white, black, &c., sent postage-free at 3s. 3d. each; Paris price, 12 francs. New dresses, excellent in quality, all warranted, at 6s. 9d., 8s. 9d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each. No misrepresentations as to length, width, or quality sanctioned by this firm. J. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

**MESSRS. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO.** beg to announce that they are now showing a very large Assortment of FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS, Satens, Piques, Jaconets, Organdi Muslins, and Batistes, in all shades; also Tusore Linens, Toile de Nîmes, and all the most distinguished nouveautés for the season. Patterns sent free post, and 5 per cent discount allowed for cash payments. Howell, James, and Co., 5, 7, 9, Regent-street, London, S.W.

**FRENCH BRILLIANTS, Cambrics, Piques,** Yokohama Lawns, Baden Crapes, and other most fashionable washing materials for Ladies' Dresses. Prices 7d., 9d., and 10d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

**WOOLLEN CLOTHS of every** description, suitable for Gentlemen's and Youths' Clothing, Knickerbocker Suits, Ladies' Jackets and Mantles, at very moderate prices. CHARLES MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111 and 112, Hatton-garden, London.

**LADIES' ENAMELLED KID BOOTS.**  
Various Designs. Beautifully made. Elastic or Button, 21s.; Calf Kid, 16s. 6d.; Soft House Boots, 5s. 6d. Cutil Slippers, 3s. 6d. Illustrated Catalogues post-free, with particulars of convenient arrangements for country residents. THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 102, Oxford-street, W.

**TO MOTHERS and INVALIDS.**  
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, of very superior make and construction, for debility, corpulency, &c. Directions for self-measurement by post, free, 28s. and 27s. 6d.—ELAM, 196, Oxford-st.



## NEW MUSIC.

**CRAMER'S SCHOOL CHOIR ORGAN**, in stained pine case, with two stops and sixty-eight pipes.  
Price 30 guineas.

**CRAMERS' THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM**  
of HIRE for PIANOFORTES, Harps, Harmoniums,  
American Organs, Church, Cabinet, and Chamber Organs. Cramer,  
are the originators of this easy method of obtaining pianofortes  
&c.; and, although it has been partially adopted by others, it  
is carried out thoroughly only by themselves at their Pianoforte  
Galleries in London and Brighton.  
Cramer's, Regent-street, W.

**GRAMERS' SHORT GRANDS, 6 ft. long,**  
trishord throughout, are now produced in remarkably fine  
walnut inlaid with tulip-wood. They are also ebonised, with gold  
lines on the top and sides. The prices of these unique instruments  
are the same as the ordinary semi-grand.  
Gramers', Regent-street, W.

**CRAMERS' BOUDOIR OBLIQUE, 50 grs.,**  
of which the leading Musical Journal writes:—"The best  
50-guinea Oblique ever produced."—Orchestra.  
Cramers', Regent-street, W.

**C**RAMERS' "MIGNON"  
(REGISTERED) PIANOFORTE, 40gs., in Rosewood or Walnut. A very remarkable instrument. In size it is between the Pianette and the Cottage. It has check action, steel bridge, and brass studs, with a power and brilliancy of tone hitherto unattained by any ordinary upright instrument.

**CRAMERS' CABINET ORGAN,** with  
four stops, containing 156 pipes, beautiful design.

diapered front pipe, 6 ft. high, 5 ft. wide, and 3 ft. deep. Price, in dark-stained Pine, 65 gs.; in Black Walnut, 70 gs.; in Oak, 80 gs.; and in dark Mahogany, 85 gs. With two manuals, seven stops, and pedals, containing 200 pipes, same dimensions as above. Price, in Stained Pine, 95 gs.; Black Walnut, 100 gs.; Oak, 105 gs.; Dark Mahogany, 110 gs.

Cramers', Regent-street, W,

**CRAMERS' PATENT AMERICAN**  
ORGANS. Prices, from £12 to £125. Cramers, the Sole  
Manufacturers in England, have invented and patented a new

reed-valve, which imparts a rapidity of articulation equal to that produced by the percussion action of the harmonium. Their veiled Bourdon, a new invention, largely increases the tone as compared with the ordinary Bourdon stop, while it has a surprising roundness in its quality. A new octave coupler has also been registered, which acts without adding to the weight of the touch. The new hymn stop has likewise been introduced. Various

The Vox humana stop has likewise been introduced. Besides these improvements, Cramers' American Organs possess a peculiarly agreeable and mellow quality of tone, which distinguishes them above all kindred instruments.—Cramers' Harmonium Gallery, 201, Regent-street, W.

**CRAMERS' HARMONIUMS.**—CRAMERS, having engaged many of the best hands recently employed in the principal Paris factories, have greatly extended their manufactory. They make every kind of the ordinary Harmoniums, and

supply any that may be required of special design. The keys of all Cramers' Harmoniums, even of the cheapest descriptions, are of ivory, instead of inferior bone, as used in the low-priced imported instruments. Cramers' Harmoniums have all the ordinary improvements, as well as several inventions introduced only by them-

selves, rendering the instrument more effective and complete than it has hitherto been. Prices—Four octaves, 5 gs.; five octaves, 6 gs. One stop, 8 gs.; five stops, 12 gs.; eight stops, 15 gs.; twelve stops, £24; sixteen stops, £38; seventeen stops, £45; nineteen stops (church model), £50; twenty-four stops (two manuals), £70.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of MEAT.**  
Most convenient, economical, and fine-flavoured Stock for

Beef-Tea (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. a pint), soups, sauces, and made dishes, costing hardly more than one-fourth of what it would when made of fresh meat. Keeps good for any time, even after jars being opened. 1 lb. jars recommended, being relatively the cheapest size. Now permanently used in most households in town and country. CAUTION—Ask for Liebig's Company's Extract, being the only

**D. B. DE JONGH'S**

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)  
**LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.**  
 The true test of excellence, practical experience during the last  
 twenty years in all parts of the world, has conclusively proved

DR. DE JONGH'S OIL  
to be  
THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL

which is  
ABSOLUTELY PURE,  
NATURALLY FREE FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR  
and which possesses in their full strength

ALL THE PRECIOUS CURATIVE PROPERTIES  
of this inestimable remedy.  
**DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL**  
has therefore obtained in all countries the ONLY REWARDS

has therefore obtained in all countries the **ONCE** REWARDS which really indicate the superior merits of a medicine—namely, the special recommendation of the most distinguished members of the Faculty, and a public appreciation alike without precedent and without parallel.

As the Remedy for  
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,  
DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL

As the Restorative in  
GENERAL DEBILITY,  
DR. DE LONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.

As the Tonic for  
**WEAK CHILDREN.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL  
is unrivalled.

---

The following few select opinions will afford some illustration

of the overwhelming weight of medical and scientific testimony of the highest character which can be adduced to show

THE SUPERIORITY OF  
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,  
Medical Officer to the Poor-Law Board of Great Britain.

to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr.  
DE JONGH.”

---

DR. LETHBY,  
Medical Officer of Health to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of choleic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. LANKESTER, F.R.S.,  
Coroner for Central Middlesex.  
"I deem the Cod-Liver Oil sold under Dr. DE  
JONGH'S guarantee to be preferable to any other

kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

---

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,  
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,  
Author of "The Spas of Germany."  
"Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil  
produces the desired effect in a shorter time than  
other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and

EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.,  
Senior Surgeon to Charing-cross Hospital.

"I find Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL  
is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints,  
4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists  
throughout the world.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,  
MESSRS. HARBORD, 22, ST. STRAND, LONDON.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM G. KNECHTLY, 198, Strand, opposite SATURDAY

by GEORGE W. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, Professor—BA. 3. 1872.  
MAY 25, 1872.